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SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Mark.	Tons.	Captains.	Dates.
*ASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th April.
M.L.TERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	16th "
*IDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
*GYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M.INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
*RABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M.EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers change there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bolleo	4,101	1st May, 1903,
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 160.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	—	4,159	13th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 482. Saloon Rs. 600.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cabol	4,351	23th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Shaw Saxon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 9th April, 1903.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Koweit, and Bushire in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 28th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 24th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1903.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marchatetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
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ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
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Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds and Italian Lemons, Rs. 1-8 per 100.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER OR WEATHER TELL-TALE.

APART from the necessity of every ship having to carry a Barometer under the conviction that the safety of a vessel may be promoted by a foreknowledge of the weather, who is there in India, Official or Merchant, who is not curious about the monsoon? The Governor of a Presidency, the Commissioner of a Division, the Collector of a District, the Forest Officer, &c., or the Merchant interested in the Agricultural Products of the Country are all more or less on the QUI VIVE for information as to meteorological changes for the good or otherwise of the Country, or for the safety or otherwise of speculation. This desire for information has developed a growing taste for instruments that will enable observers to foretell changes and which has also given a great impetus to the manufacture of that form of Barometer known as the ANEROID. As a simple weather indicator the ANEROID BAROMETER is, in many respects, superior to some of the varieties of Mercurial Barometer, while in its least expensive form its appearance is elegant and compact. The Aneroid has the advantage of being portable where the Mercurial Barometer is not. The Aneroid Barometer is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to recording indications in such a manner as to enable observers to foretell weather, and there can be no doubt that it is an instrument which from the ingenuity displayed in its construction and the accuracy of its indications, is entitled to the highest confidence from the public.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI COOVERBAI, widow of DAYAL BHIMJI, has contracted TO SELL to our Client, Mr. MAHOMEDJI HAJEE ADAMJI, all that piece or parcel of Pension Freehold ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mahim Azar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 7611 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 163, New No. 3739, Old Survey No. 471, and New Survey No. 1787, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 3136 and Street No. 600 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East, West and North by a Public Road, on or towards the South partly by the cart of Fakruddin Shaikh Mahomed Tilivalker and partly by the cart of Vithoba Maneckji.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the) Undersigned at their office, at Century Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1903.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS. beg to inform their numerous Customers that their Establishment has been REMOVED to No. 1, Sitaram Buildings, next to Crawford Market.

The BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT will REMAIN in their Old Premises, No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market.

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

WHEREAS I the Undersigned, MAHOMEDALLY EBRAMJEE, carrying on business at Juma Masjid, Market, Bombay, have been selling Umbrellas bearing a "GLOBE" Mark which I admit to be a colourable imitation of your well-known "BALLOON" Mark on Umbrellas imported for sale in Bombay by you AND WHEREAS proceedings have been instituted against me at your instance in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with (inter alia) selling the Umbrellas above referred to with the said "GLOBE" mark. NOW I DO HEREBY EXPRESS my unqualified regret that I have been selling Umbrellas bearing a Trade Mark which is capable of being mistaken for your Trade Mark and is a colourable imitation of the same and beg to APOLOGISE to you for having done so. I AGREE AND UNDERTAKE not to use the said "GLOBE" Mark in question again, nor any other Mark resembling your "BALLOON" Mark. I AGREE that you may make such use of this Apology as you may think fit.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

MAHOMEDALLY EBRAMJEE.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

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TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m., at Belasis Bridge (Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT LEASEHOLD LAND AT VESSAWA.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, at their Office in No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, sell by Public Auction under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas, and with the consent of the Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Ratanjee Dosabhai Karani, an insolvent and on account and at the risk of the said insolvent the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 20 000 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Vessawa in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, Thana District, part of Survey No. 85 and part of building site No. 1, and bounded on the east by Government ground, on the west by part Survey No. 85, on the north by Government ground, and on the south by seashore, and which said land is now in the possession of the mortgagee, and all the right, title and interest of the mortgagee in the same. If deemed necessary the property shall be put up in lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee, Dinshaw & Co., Vendor's Attorneys, at their office, No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED from 1st June an experienced ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department of a Local Daily Paper. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. "435 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an OFFICE MANAGER for RAJA DEEN DAYAL & Sons. None but a very smart, energetic and whole hearted man, an expert in correspondence and account keeping need Apply. Salary Rs. 60 with prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials and references.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

CYCLES for SEPOYS, with Cushion Tyres complete with one year guarantee for FREE REPAIRS, at Rs. 95 only.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

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			10 years.		15 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,20,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,

Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 „ „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 „ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it lost? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic, Ans.12,—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.

DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES

1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality,

TO SMOKERS.

Just received the following:

REAL MANILAS.

"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE" BRAND.

	Rs.	a.
High Life in the East .....per 50	4	0
Princesas .....per box of 100	6	0
Londres ..... „ „	6	0

DUTCH HAVANAS.

	Rs.	a.
Spotted Dogs, "par Excellence", per 50	6	0
El Kaya, Darvel Bay ..... „	5	0
Young American, Rosa Gelria ... „	5	0
Noblesse, Reintas ..... „	4	0
Primros, Princessas..... „	3	8

Up-Country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,

42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.

Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN:

AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Peckham Rye Row, High Heborn London, Eng.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 20.

SECURITIES—
2 per cent. Consols ..... 91 3/4 = + 3/16
2½ per cent. Rentes ..... 98 1/2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 1/2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 85 13/16 = + 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 23 7/8 = + 1/2
2 months hence ..... 23 1/4 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 51 3/4 = + 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'16 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin „ ..... 20'50 3/4 = do
New York Demand..... 4'87 1/8 = + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 1/2 pr ct = do
6 „ „ ... 3 1/2 pr ct = do
4 months sight Fine Trade Bills..... 3 7/8 pr ct = do
5 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 pr ct = do

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = + 1/4
7 day market loans ..... 3 3/8 pr ct = unchanged

Metals:—Copper Brazlers £72.
Yellow metal 6 5-8d.
Tin Plates 12s
Bar iron Belgian £5-3-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-10s.
Basic Steel Bars £5-6s.

Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 10 1-2d.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4 April-May Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-4, May-June. Buyers, tone steady.
Linseed Gold 41 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone dull.
Arrival.—Steamers Thorndale, Indra, Austria and Imperator.

In Liverpool.—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000, Spot 5'40 — 2 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 37,000. Arrivals closed Steady.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5'19 —1	5'19 —2	5'19 —2	5'19 —2
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct. Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5'19 —2	4'76 —1	4'58 unchanged	4'51 unchanged

In New York—
Receipts at the Port..... ..... 19,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 13,000 „
Exports to Great Britain..... 2,000 „
Do. Continent..... unchanged
Mid-Uplands ..... 10'35
Futures, month of July..... 9'79 + 1
Do. do. December..... 8'43 + 4

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 unchanged
Futures month of July ..... 10'03+8
Do. October ..... 8'45+83 (Probably altered from yesterd.)
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday 21st April, 1903:—

Cotton.....	13,621 bales.
Wheat	15,732 cwts.
Linseed	27,815 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ...	24,176 „
Gingellyseed	9,560 „
Poppyseed	6,039 „
Groundnuts.....	658 „
Castorseed	11,605 „
Rice	24,314 „
Myrabollams	4,019 „
Cottonseed	17,020 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3d 15-16d.
Bank Demand			1s. 3d 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D. A.	1s. 4d 5-32d.
French Francs 3	do	do	169 2-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	122 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	165
Japan	30 do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone.
Cash ... ... Rs. 98. 15
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 98. 15

Money Market—Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 16th April	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd April	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	3	
Forward April-May	7	3	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	7	
Do Forward April-May ...	5	8	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	5	13	
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	5	15	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	15	
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	20	3-4	
Wheat Tone firm.			
Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 29	1-2	
Jubbalpore Pessi	29	1-4	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone			firm.
Estimated sales			8,000
Total Imports			7,000
Apl.-May	May.-June.		June-July
5'22 +3	5'23 +4		5'23 +4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov. Nov-Dec.
5'23 +4	5'13 +3	4'79 +3	4'61 4'55 +3 +4

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but eady, with only a small enquiry from Exporters and mills at previous rates. Broach is quoted Re. 1 higher at Rs. 238 for fine 25 April dealing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Growths		Fine F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...		173	163	156	
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)...		185	175	...	
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	...	184	175	...	
Belatl M. G	...	183	180	...	
Khandesh M. G.	...	...	177	169	
Damangaum Poolgaum	M.G.	197	188	...	
Nagpur M. G.	...	...	197	188	...
Akola M. G.	}	...	192	183	...
Khamgaum do					
Karanja do					
Broach do		...	238	232	...
Bhownugger do		...	210	200	...
Do H. G.		...	205	195	184
S.-G. Dharwar...	...	...	...	...	225-6
Westerns...	...	...	...	...	208

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 0.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	91 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	23 3-8

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd April.

There will be practice at the Colaba ranges on Saturday afternoon next the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd April.

1. The following copy of District Order by Col W H Reddell, Comdg Bo Dist, is published for information—No. 1837, Furlough and Leave 64-12. Privilage leave of Absence is the undermentioned Officers as follows:—Capt G Stoddart R A Adjt Bo Vol Arty, from 22nd April to 20th June 1903, inclusive.

2. During the absence of Capt Stoddart and Lieut J J Marsland will perform the duties of Acting Adjutant.

3. Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters without delay.

By Order,
J. J. MARSLAND, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd April.

1. Extract from District Orders dated 21st April 1903, is published for information:—No. 1839 Volunteers Leave. The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India from the 15th May to the 6th November 1903 both days inclusive—Lieut Frank Edward Hardcastle, Bo Vol Rifles.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COATES—April 14, at Berrackpur, the wife of J Coates, Executive Engineer, E B S Ry, of a son.

WALKER—April 15, at Lahore, the wife of G K Walker, C V D of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GARNER—KEATING—April 15, at All Saints' Church? Mussoorie by the Rev W Hooper, Fredrick William Harwood, eldest son of the late Fredrick Garner, Esq. Wallington Combridgeshire to Eva (Dotty), eldest daughter of Mr G A Keatinge, Secretary and Superintendent Municipality Mussoorie.

HOUSTON—EDMONDSON—April 11, at St Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by Rev G J Chree B D, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Eyre Houston, Major R E to Caroline Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr T R Edmondson, Secretary to the Allahabad Municipality

McINTOSH—FANSHAWE—April 15, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Henry James McIntosh, Indian Civil Service, to Ethel Margaret, daughter of Sir A U Fanshawe, K C I E, Indian Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 5-47m., 7-0s. Low water, 0-27m., 0-2s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Fancy Bazar, St Joseph's Home, Mazagon.
Inaugural Ceremony, New School, Jewish Synagogue Parel Road, 5-15 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. Bombay Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m. to-day. Parcel mail for Japan will be closed at 5 p. m. on the same day.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT—Heeraman Paps, a milkman, has reported to the police that on Saturday he received a cheque for Rs. 818 from the manager of the Watson's Hotel for milk supplied to the hotel. He cashed the cheque at the Bank of Bombay on the same day, and received a currency note for Rs. 500 and the remainder in small notes and cash. He kept the money in a bag on his person. On Sunday last he was going along the Kennedy Sea Face with his servant, when he gave the bag containing the money to the servant and left him for some time. On his return he missed the servant.

SAILOR ASSAULTS HIS COMRADES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Peter Westerhoff, a seaman on board the s.s. Westmore, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by W. de Ruyter and Charles Nielson, of the same ship. It appeared that on Sunday afternoon the first complainant was lying in his bunk, when the accused went to him under the influence of liquor, kicked him severely on the face, and struck him. The second complainant interfered, when the accused leaving the first, sat on to him catching hold of him by the throat. The accused said that he assaulted the first complainant as he often "splitted" him before the boatswain. The Magistrate remarked that accused seemed to be a very violent character and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Hayter charged Ramchundra Sriram, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to a woman named Bhagoo. The evidence showed that Bhagoo, who had been living with the accused, left his protection owing to ill-treatment, about ten days ago, and went to reside in the health camp at Wari Bunder. On Tuesday morning the accused went to the camp and asked her to return to his house. This she refused. Upon this the accused took out a bamboo stick from under his dhotur and gave her some severe blows about her body. She raised an alarm, when the police appeared on the scene and arrested the man. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—It is very warm in Bhavnagar just now. The thermometer registers 109 degrees and the breeze fails us. The birthday of his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar was celebrated on the 17th instant when sweets were distributed to the children in the schools, while in the evening all the children of the town gathered in the public park where amusements were provided. Forty-five seers of wheat was given to each widow in the town.—Seven lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by the Durbar of Bhavnagar for repairing the loss caused by the recent fire. Three lakhs will be given to the merchants of narrow means who suffered by the fire, while the remaining four lakhs will be used in rebuilding the portion of the Durbar shed destroyed by the fire.—The Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra has left Dhrangadhra on a pilgrimage. He returns to his capital in July.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	6	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Domerkhadi and Dongri	19	13	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panasawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	38	20	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	15	9	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	51	34	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	21	15	27
G Mahim and Worli	32	24	34
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	19
Total.....	182	134	231
Total plague deaths to date...	258,025	117,786	
Same date last year...	112	72	164

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of March were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	15256	13492
Karachi.....	1534	1207
Poona (including cantonment)	8013	6872
Districts.		
Ahmedabad.....	3283	2392
Panch Mahals.....	2052	2013
Kaira	22127	14849
Broach.....	583	514
Surat.....	8750	7213
Thana.....	3216	2604
Khandeish.....	33886	26430
Nasik.....	15592	12902
Poona (excluding City).....	10067	7751
Satara.....	49137	33854
Sholapur.....	16341	12852
Ahmednagar.....	7131	5348
Kolaba.....	1822	1393
Ratnagiri.....	326	283
Belgaum.....	39085	29352
Dharwar.....	47715	33650
Bijapur	5661	4446
Kanara.....	1262	832
Karachi (excluding City).....	4	4
Hyderabad (Sind).....	415	323
Sukkur.....	1	1
Larkhana	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Khaspur.....	1	0
Kathiawar.....	8032	5291
Kolhapur	38842	27692
Cutch.....	191	153
Mewa Kantha.....	213	184
Reha Kantha	799	442
Palanpur	1	1
Baroda territory	12034	8585
Dasrampur Bansda and Sachin	621	492
Janjira.....	350	273
Akalkot	1501	1035
Aundh	1777	1325
Bhor	316	232
Savanur	1444	1211
Total.....	53,000	41,277
Month of February.....	60,417	46,935
Total to date	1,092,076	831,601

Thar and Parkar Upper Sind Frontier, and Savantvadi were free during the month.

ALLEGED TOWN DUTY REFUND FRAUDS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr S. B. Master, Revenue Refund Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Gulabdas Gorabhai, a muccadum and a commission agent, and Jivanjee Palonjee, assistant cashier and town-duty refund clerk, Carnac Bridge Station, B.B. and C.I Ry. with cheating in respect of town-duty refunds to the extent of about Rs. 600.

Mr Crawford, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared for the Municipality and Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Smetham solicitor, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Acworth, solicitor, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the second accused.

The accused Gulabdas Gorabhai in his defence stated that he was doing extensive business as a muccadam and a commission agent All his business connected with the railways was attended to by his servants. Personally he never attended to such business. The recovery of refunds on town duties was attended to by his chithiwalas under instructions from his servants. In the course of his business a very large number of town duty export certificates were placed before him for signature, and trusting to his servants he signed them. Usually his servants got a portion of the town duty export certificates filled up by the chithiwalas prior to placing them before him for signature. The weight of the goods was not ordinarily entered in the certificates when they were placed before him for signature. Personally he never went to the railway station, nor did he know what weights were entered in the town duty certificates presented for refunds at the Municipal Office. He did not know whether those weights were correctly entered.

The second accused Jivanjee Palonjee stated that in his capacity as an assistant to the casheer at the Cornac Bridge Station he had to receive cash from merchants and contractors in respect of freight from 7 a.m. till noon every day, and in the absence of the head cashier, on leave or otherwise to do the same the whole day. Besides this he had to inspect invoices in order to find out whether proper freight charges had been entered therein. During the season he had to inspect as many as 700 invoices daily. He attended to the town duty business from 7 a.m till 9 p.m. daily excepting Sundays. Nine years ago the town duty work was attended to by a clerk Ruttonjee Jivajee but when he resigned his post, his (accused's) then superior asked him to attend to that work also in addition to the above duties. Since he resumed the duties of the town duty refund clerk he was never instructed nor was he aware that his special and particular duty was to fill in the weights in the town duty export certificates or to check the contents thereof with the consignment notes; and when he had no time at his disposal the weights were filled in by other clerks or by the brokers or chithiwalas. He checked the forms when they were brought to him for registration if he had time at his disposal, if not, he forwarded them to the Head Clerk as they were with the consignment note. In the month of July 1902 he had about 2,000 town duty forms to pass through his hands for registration.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that is was shown by the first accused that practically he never had anything to do with the weighing of the goods or filling up of the certificates. On the evidence there was no reason to suppose that when he signed the receipt made out in the Municipal Office for the amount of the refund in each case he had any means whatever to know that that amount was incorrect. It was quite possible that he might be civilly liable for the money received in excess of the sum actually admissible, but he could not convict him on a criminal charge on the mere evidence that he had signed a blank paper and had received a sum of money in regard to it. As to the second accused the Magistrate observed, that at most there was a case of neglect of duty But when one bore in mind that it was admitted that the accused's duties included the multifarious duties of assistant casheir, goods clerk and town duty refund clerk and occupied him from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days, it was difficult to infer that neglect of duty must impart criminality, Taking it that neglect of duty was established on his part which was a very liberal view to take of the case against him it was all that had been established. There was no sort of suggestion that he had had in any way reaped any benefit from his neglect of duty. The prosecution had undoubtedly put their hand on a fraud or rather a series of frauds but they had not yet brought them home to any individuals. The accused were acquitted.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writes:—I regret to record the death at Nagpur on Saturday, the 4th instant, of Mr. Albert Godfrey, son of Mr. M. P. Godfrey, late of the P. W. D. Secretariat, C. P. Mr. Albert Godfrey was about 30 years of age He had been in failing health for sometime. A few months ago he proceeded to Pachmari for the benefit of his health. He was employed for several years in the Commissioner's Office of this station. His kindly genial disposition and agreeable manners made him popular with all classes of people, and his premature death will be greatly regretted by his numerous friends. The deceased was a Sergeant in the N. V. Rifles, and was buried with military honours on Sunday, the 5th instant when there was a large attendance of friends and sympathizers. The Rev. J. M. Crocket, Junior Chaplain and Secretary to the Bishop, conducted the service.

On Sunday evening, the 5th instant, the Right Rev. Eyre Chatterton, D. D., Bishop of Nagpur, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Tonge, M. A., his Domestic Chaplain; the Rev. G. M. Davies, M. A., Chaplain; Nagpore, the Rev. Mr. Prankerd, M. A, Chaplain Raipur; Mr. Stanyon, and Mr. Harriott visited "All Saints" Church Sunday School, which is held in the Bishop's School Room, where a large gathering of the members of the Young Women's and Young Men's Church of England Guilds, the teachers of the Bishop's School, the Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Association, and the teachers and scholars of the English Church Sunday School assembled to welcome the Bishop. The Rev G. M. Davies explained to the Bishop, that as it was impracticable to have a social entertainment to welcome him on account of his arrival during the season of Lent, the representatives of the institutions mentioned above had assembled at the Sunday School that evening to do so. Mr. Elwin George then read an address of welcome, an illuminated copy of which was presented to the Bishop.

The Bishop said that he was glad to meet the working members of the Church of England assembled there, and to see the children of the Sunday School. He hoped that the children would, when grown up, help in the work of the Church. He thanked them very sincerely for their address of congratulation and welcome to him. The Doxology was then sung by all present, after which the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

The ceremony of enthroning the Rt. Rev. Eyre Chatterton, D. D, as the first Bishop of Nagpur, was performed in All Saint's Church at Nagpur by the Rev. G. M. Davies, M. A., the Chaplain on Sunday, the 5th instant. The Church was crowded, and several persons had to sit outside in the porch. The Service commenced at 6-30 p. m. when the choristers followed by the Rev. Messrs. Davies, Tonge, Prankerd, Phillips, Scott, Anketell, and Rev. Dr. Fraser and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Chatterton, marched in procession, singing two verses of the hymn "The Church's One Foundation." The choir then sang Psalm CXXII, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord," which was followed by a prayer for Divine grace and help to the Bishop offered by the Rev. G. M. Davies.

The congregation then stood while the Bishop facing them made the following promise:—I, Eyre, Bishop of Nagpur, do hereby promise to respect, maintain, and defend the rights, privileges, and liberties of this Church and Diocese, and to rule therein with truth, justice and charity not lording it over God's heritage, but showing myself in all things an example to the flock. So help me God. Amen.

The Rev. G. M. Davies took the Bishop by the hand, led him to his throne and placing him in the Episcopal See said:—I, George Middlecott Davies, Senior Chaplain in this Diocese, do, in compliance with the custom established, in the presence of the clergy and persons here assembled, enthrone thee Eyre, as Bishop of this Diocese in this Church of "All Saints" in Nagpur, and install thee into the true lawful and Episcopal See and Diocese wherein may the Lord Jesus Christ preserve thee and mayest thou abide in justice and sanctity, and adorn the place delegated to thee by God. God is mighty and may He increase thy grace. Amen.

This was followed by two prayers and the singing of the "Te Deum Laudamus." The Bishop preached an interesting and earnest sermon on the text "Workers together with Him" and pronounced the benediction at the conclusion of the ordinary evening Service.

IRISH HOME-GOVERNMENT.

A STORY FROM DUBLIN.

"CABINET SCHEME FOR ENORMOUS EXTENSION."

The London clubs, as well as the Four Courts, are now alive with gossip respecting prospective developments of the Irish policy of the Cabinet in the direction of Home Government; but it has been left to the Dublin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" to make the most sensational announcement—nothing less than that the Government has resolved to "go to the country" in the autumn "on the question of an enormous extension of local Government in Ireland."

The "Chronicle's" correspondent has learnt all this "on the authority of a member of the Government, who seems to have also hinted to him incidentally, that "neither Mr. Gerald Balfour nor Mr. Brodrick will be found in another Unionist Cabinet.

The Government scheme, according to this authority, "will provide for the establishment of a legislative council in Dublin. This Ch

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1 of 200,000 M	about £10,000	16 of 10,000 M	abt £ 500
1 of 100,000 M	„ 5,000	56 of 5,000 M	„ 250
1 of 75,000 M	„ 3,750	104 of 3,000 M	„ 150
2 of 70,000 M	„ 3,500	158 of 2,000 M	„ 100
1 of 65,000 M	„ 3,250	4 of 1,500 M	„ 75
1 of 60,000 M	„ 3,000	612 of 1,000 M	„ 50
1 of 55,000 M	„ 2,750	1030 of 300 M	„ 15
2 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500	20 of 250 M	„ 12·10/—
1 of 40,000 M	„ 2,000	77 of 200 M	„ 10
1 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500	36053 of 168 M	„ 8·9 —
1 of 20,000 M	„ 1,000	9693 of 150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
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in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

CENSUS-TAKING IN AMERICA.

SIMPLICITY and accuracy are the principal features of the numbering of the people in this country and literary merit that of the reports. They necessitate endless worry and trouble, but the result justifies all that the labour costs. The English system of census-taking has not been beaten; but America claims to have the most scientific methods. Whether or not she has the least satisfactory results we may be left to imagine. The Hon. W. R. Merrian, Director of the American Census, tells us all about it in the new number of the "Century." The American constitution, good only wherein it resembles the English, requires an enumeration once in ten years "as a basis for the apportionment of representatives in Congress." The modern American census, which collects statistics relating to every important feature of national development, is described as the outgrowth of that requirement. Beginning, it seems, with six simple questions relating to population, the amount and scope of the information secured was steadily increased, until it became too extensive to be tabulated by hand within a reasonable period. By 1890 this difficulty had grown so serious as to require the abridgment of enquiry or relief through some form of mechanical tabulation. The application to the work of the eleventh census of the newly invented system of electrical tabulation completely solved the problem. Ten years later a need presented itself. The census had become the "account of stock" of the American people, increase in population, and the manifold activities reported by the census so augmented the task of organising a temporary office and equipping an army of employes, that it was evident that in 1910 further curtailment of enquiry might be necessary. This problem, like the earlier one, was successfully solved, and last year the first Census Bill became law, and the census office was made a permanent bureau of Government. When census operations were first commenced, they were opposed on religious grounds, and the fate of those who attempted to enumerate the children of Israel was cited as to what was likely to befall the new republic.

America was apparently little more civilised than the Bhil tracts a hundred years ago. The boundaries of towns and counties were in some cases undefined, in others unknown. The hitherto semi-independent States had been under the control of the Federal Government for so short a time that the different sections had not yet been welded into a harmonious nationality in which the federal authority should be unquestioned and instructions promptly and fully obeyed. The inhabitants, as is the case out here, imagined that some new scheme for increasing taxation was involved, and every citizen kept his mouth as tightly closed as possible, lest he involuntarily placed a noose about his neck. When the first census was taken Indians were prudently omitted, and a distinction was made between free persons including those bound to serve for a term of years, the sex and colour of free persons and the number of free males sixteen years of ages over. This last enquiry had for its object to obtain definite information as to the military and industrial strength of the country—a fact which as Mr. Merrian remarks, possesses special interest because the constitution directs merely an enumeration of inhabitants, and it appears that the demand for more information than that anticipated, and which has been so marked a characteristic of census legislation, began with the first congress that dealt with the subject. The returns were prepared by marshals but local Governors were responsible for their accuracy. At the time of the first American census though the gross area of the States was 827,844 miles the settled area measured only 239,935 square miles. Western New York was a wilderness, Elmira and Binghampton detached hamlets. There, we are told, with the exception of a portion of Kentucky, the territory west of the Alleghany mountains was unsettled and scarcely penetrated. Detroit and Vincennes were so small and isolated as to merit no consideration, and they were not even included in the first census. Philadelphia was then the capital of the United States, for Washington was a mere Government project not even named, but known as the federal city. Some of the States were then Spanish Colonies, and California, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, while penetrated here and there by venturesome explorers and missionaries were, for the most part, an undiscovered wilderness.

In advocacy of electrical tabulation Mr. Merrian has much to say. He tells us that if at the twelfth census the tallies of age and sex, nativity and occupation, had been made by hand, the tabulation of the statistics for these subjects alone would have required the time of a hundred clerks for seven years, eleven months, and five days. The last census would have required more still, and the cost at American rates of pay would have been enormous. A statement as to the number of men employed in census operations gives a fair idea of the amount of work involved in a count. Supervisors numbered 300, special agents 2,648, enumerators 52,871, clerical force 3,554, a total of 59,373. They collected 7,296,925 schedules, punched 215,893,174 cards, and put the cards through the tabulating machines 619,574,014 times. That particular census showed the area of the United States to have increased from 827,844 at the first census to 3,622,933 square miles. The number of counties had grown from 307 to 2,867 and the total population from 3,929,214 to 76,303,387—nineteen times what it was a hundred and ten years ago. There are now 38 cities having a population exceeding a hundred thousand souls and three that have over a million each. In 1900 the record of capital, wages, and value of products of manufactures was: capital 9,846,628,564 dollars, salaries and wages 2,735,430,843 and the value of products 13,039,279,566 dollars. The total value of farms in 1900 was assessed at 16,674,690,247 dollars and that of agricultural products at 4,739,118,752, and Mr. Merrian fairly claims that to gather and collate such stupendous figures, not only with accuracy, but so swiftly that the record of population in 1900 appeared as quickly as did the little report of the first census, was a task of the first magnitude.

SOME ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS.

SCARCELY a week passes without some addition to the list of inventions in which the application of electricity to every day needs shows a fresh development. The present tendency is to do away entirely with apparatus the use of which when first introduced not a great many years ago appeared sufficiently marvellous. Events in the scientific world move so quickly nowadays that one may without suspicion of insanity freely speculate on the ultimate disappearance of all extraneous aids to direct etheric communication between individuals separated by great distance. The power of telepathy may become a general possession, and the thought of the human brain may set up vibrations of the ether as freely as can the Marconigraph at present. The prospect is not without its alarming nature, for if the etheric waves set moving by Mr. Marconi's apparatus may be tapped of their secret who shall say that waves of thought will not in their turn be made to yield their message to minds for which they were not intended. In the meantime any individual may by the aid of a pocket telephonic apparatus enter into conversation with another some distance away at any moment, and whether he happens to be walking along the street or sitting at home. It is not more than three or four months since the invention making this possible was announced, but there has been a number of telephonic inventions since then both in regard to communication with and without wires. One of the most recent or at any rate one of the latest to be publicly brought to notice does away with the need for elaborate apparatus in regard to domestic telephones. If one has an installation of electric bells in the house a bell push can be converted into a telephone with very little trouble. The instrument by which this is achieved is called a metaphone and the credit of its invention and application belongs to a German. The apparatus consists of two patterns of small hand combination transmitters and receivers, the one to be attached to an existing bell push in a room and the other to be attached to a bell at the other end of the wire. By this means telephonic communication can be set up between different parts of a house; or between house and stables, or in large institutions such as hospitals, on board ship, or in any place where there is an electric bell service. The invention is scarcely twelve months old, and has quite recently been introduced in England, where public attention has been directed to the metaphone by the announcement that Sir Thos. Lipton's new America cup challenger, Shamrock III., is to have this apparatus included in her fittings. Besides this invention telephony has just benefited by an instrument devised by Professor Brune of Ferrara and Signor Turchi, an engineer, which, the inventors claim, enables communication by telegraph and telephone to take place simultaneously over the same wire. The idea is not quite a new one, but it has not hitherto been successfully applied. If the two Italian scientists, like their country-man Marconi, have succeeded where others have failed, in scoring a commercial success their invention will greatly diminish the problem which overhead telephone and telegraph wires present in relation to electric tramway systems, a matter in which Bombay will be directly interested at some indefinite date in the future.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADES.

A REPORT published recently by Mr. S. W. Whitham on the textile and soft goods trades of South Africa comes at the moment when the whole question of transport facilities to and in South Africa is engaging considerable attention on the part of business men. We have had Press controversy, debate in Chambers of Commerce, and discussion in Parliament. We are promised shortly the publicity of legal proceedings between rival shipping concerns. For that reason it is particularly fortunate that Mr. Whitham has seized upon this point. On the very first page of his report he speaks of it as "vital," and tells us that it was the subject that attracted his attention "from the earliest moment of my investigations." That is highly satisfactory for two reasons. First, because it courts confidence in the writer's discrimination, and, second, because the information presented is of the utmost value. We will not discuss the shipping controversy owing to the fact that it is "sub judice," but we may safely refer our readers to Appendix II. of Mr. Whitham's report for exact figures as to the rates from American, British, and German ports for the various classes of goods. Mr. Whitham, however, points out that since strong packing cases are essential, we must always be somewhat handicapped by the cost of wood. The body of the report contains much that is interesting. For instance, blankets which are imported in enormous quantities, from the lowest grade used by the natives to the finest qualities used by Europeans, are so far as the latter qualities are concerned nearly all of British make. But in the lowest grades we are beaten, and the foreigner, be he German or Belgian, holds the entire market. That the British manufacturer has the advantage of a natural preference for home-made goods in the South African market is made clear in Mr. Whitham's report, but unfortunately this advantage is not always seized.

NEW TREATMENT OF CANCER.

A CURE for cancer has so long been vainly sought, and hopes have so often been raised only to be dashed to the ground that the announcement made by Captain Rost, I. M. S., in the current number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" requires to be received with caution. Captain Rost, however, is no mean authority. For some years past he has been conducting bacteriological investigations in Rangoon upon the subject of cancer which have attracted attention in Europe as well as in India. He now comes forward with a theory upon the strength of which he has devised a method of treatment that has given encouraging results so far as it has been tested. In all, eight cases have been treated. In one a complete cure is claimed to have been effected. In two, which are still under treatment, there would seem to be reason to hope for similar success. In three cases the patients left the hospital after they began to improve. The remaining two cases terminated fatally, but they appeared to have been in a hopeless condition when the treatment commenced. The theory briefly is that cancer is due to a germ (a succharomycete) which can only grow in the tissues when the amount of chlorine they contain falls below normal. The treatment is, therefore, directed to increase the amount of chlorine in the blood. Common salt contains a great amount of chlorine and, therefore, forms the basis of the treatment. It is applied both externally and internally. The whole diet also is modified to enhance the effect. The treatment is drastic but appears to be based on logical principles. Its success explains the observed fact of the comparative immunity from the disease of persons employed in salt mines, and Dr. Rost suggests that the beneficial action of X rays, in cases of cancer, may be due to their potency in liberating chlorine. He is making further observations which will be awaited with interest.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

PATRIOTIC Englishmen will hardly need to be reminded that to-day is their patron saint St. George's Day. Although here in Bombay no attempt is to be made this year to observe and honour the memory of St George after the fashion of the Scots and St. Andrews' Day, there will be, no doubt, a number of Englishmen who will fall in with the recent proposals to revive the observance of St. George's Day as associated all that is best, all that is truest in English history. There was a time when the English people regularly celebrated the annual festival of St. George and regarded the day as a public holiday, but perhaps through want of that fervid nature which characterises the Scotch and the Irish, the custom of recognising St. George's Day as a national festival fell into disuse. The Royal Society of St. George is, however, now doing good work in the direction of stimulating a movement to have England's Patron Saint's Day observed and honoured throughout the Empire, and although it may not be possible to form a branch of the Society everywhere it will be possible for Englishmen by wearing the rose or some other outward sign to proclaim their love of country and of their kindred in the dear Homeland.

THE Government of Formosa proposes to use wireless telegraphy between the main island and Formosa. Recieving stations will be established at Keelung and Miyeseki, Hizen.

THE hope is expressed at Tientsin that wireless telegraphic stations will be established at Peking, Tientsin, and Taku, so that in the event of another Boxer outbreak these places shall not be isolated from the world as they were in 1900.

A SPANISH coin of fifty cents was the only treasure found on the cruiser Mary Cristina which has just recently been floated in Manila Bay. The Spanish Navy did not have a large sinking fund, says a contemporary.

WITH regard to the apprehension which the merchants of Aden lately communicated to Lord Northcote nothing appears to be known officially in this country of any intention to transfer the administrative control of the settlement from Bombay to Downing Street.

THE Seistan Boundary Commission is again in full activity. The whole of the tract involved in the dispute has been surveyed, and the Commissioners are now discussing the terms of settlement. It is not to be taken as positive that the eventual presentation of Colonel MacMahon's Report will close the question forthwith. Judging by precedents in frontier demarcation the Report is more likely to become the basis for further argument between the Governments concerned.

THE new vessel which is to be built at Home for the Royal Indian Marine, to replace the obsolete Clive, will resemble the Hardinge in size, tonnage, and armament, without being exactly a sister ship. She is not likely to be launched until the spring of 1905. The construction of this new vessel was decided upon a considerable time ago, but it was only in the Budget for the current year, and then only at the eleventh hour that it was found possible to make the monetary provision for starting building operations.

THE good luck which adventurous travel deserves has befallen Mr. Dobbs, a young officer of the Political Department. While making his way from Baghdad to Quetta, on return from leave, Mr. Dobbs received telegraphic orders at Seistan to take over the Consulship there, his arrival having chanced to coincide with the unfortunate sudden illness of Major Benn, the permanent incumbent of that important office. Mr. Dobbs will be remembered in the United Provinces as the former Private Secretary of Sir Antony Macdonnell.

PARTICULARS of the proposed distribution of the Delhi Coronation Durbar medals have appeared in our telegraphic columns. It is a little curious to observe that while there was but one Coronation of the King-Emperor, several people will wear upon their breast two Coronation medals, one for London and the other for Delhi. In the case of Queen Victoria's Jubilee those who received the 1887 medal were given only a dated bar for the 1897 celebrations, and this example, one would think, might quite properly have been followed in the present instance, the "London" medal being supplemented by the Delhi bar for those who participated in both celebrations. As it is, remarks the "Pioneer," one's thoughts float out towards the well-known picture of the Russian naval officer with two long rows of medals on his broad bosom, one for gunnery, another for navigation, a third for tactics, and so on.

FOR some time past the native newspapers, and very recently a European Calcutta paper, have been writing, very strongly to say the least, about the general mismanagement going on in the Calcutta Municipality, and stating that Calcutta was on the verge of bankruptcy. We had occasion, says the "Englishman," to dispel these fears, and explained how it came about that four lakhs of rupees were borrowed, as a temporary measure, from the Bank of Bengal. That we took the right view is fully confirmed by the result of the new Municipal Loan. Tenders were opened on Saturday for the Debenture Loan of Rs. 15,00,000. There were about 150 tenderers, the loan being thrice covered. Everything over Rs. 100-2 was accepted in full, only Rs. 11,300 of the amount tendered at the latter rate being accepted. The average accepted rate was Rs. 100-8. This is a record for the Corporation and evidences the public confidence in its finances.

A NATION IN ARMS.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN SWITZERLAND.

BY H. R. C.

The Swiss army, when the amount of money that is spent upon it is taken into consideration, is the most serviceable armed force in Europe.

It is not ornamental; in fact, the uniforms are not only ugly but frequently illfitting. They are, however, eminently practical, and are manufactured from the very best material. This is necessary, as a man's uniform has to last him during the whole of his military service, which, from start to finish, consists of thirty years.

He occasionally is allowed a new pair of trousers, but the Government does not encourage extravagance in this direction. It often happens that when a man has got on in life kindly nature adds rotundity of person to his figure; so under these circumstances the Government at their clothing departments alter his tunic and serve him out with a new pair of trousers.

At stated periods there are kit inspections at which all uniforms must be shown. In the event of a uniform showing signs of neglect on the part of its owner, the soldier at his own expense, has either to buy a new garment or get that garment thoroughly repaired.

The watchwords of the Swiss army are efficiency and economy, says H.R.C. in the "Daily Express." In time of war 515,000 men can be put into the field and when it is considered that the population of the Confederation is under three and a half millions, it will be seen that there is a higher percentage of military service in Switzerland than in any other country in the world. The cost for these 515,000 men is £1,120,000 per annum. These figures must appeal to Mr. Brodrick when juggling with his millions and his phantom army corps.

ALL MUST SERVE.

Every Swiss adult is liable to military service. In the event of a man being physically unfit to serve with the colours, he is compelled to pay a small sum annually to exempt him from service, but in time of war he may be called upon to serve in such capacities as he may be able to fill. This role might consist either of acting as a military clerk or as an orderly at the hospitals.

The military service is divided into three periods, the first being what is known as the "Elite," which a youth enters in his twentieth year. After passing a stiff medical examination, he goes into training at one of the barracks for a period of six weeks to three months. This training is very severe. He is constantly at work the whole day, either being drilled or being taught to shoot, or out on long route marches.

Discipline is strict, but is essentially intelligent, as a recruit has a perfect right, without transgressing any military law, to appeal to an officer for further instructions if he does not understand what he has been told. The pay is 3d. per day, and liberal though homely rations are supplied.

When the recruit has finished his first service, and has been passed by the commanding officer of his regiment as satisfactory, he is dismissed from the recruiting school. For the next thirteen years he is called upon every other year to put in terms of service varying from fourteen to eighteen days.

At the beginning of his thirty-third year, the soldier passes into the Landwehr, in which he remains for the next twelve years. Here he is called up every fourth year for from eight to eleven days' service. At the end of his Landwehr service he passes into the Landsturm, in which he remains until he is fifty, after which age he is free from military service except in the time of war, when the Government can claim him up to sixty-five.

WANDERFUL SHOOTING.

It is the ambition of every man in Switzerland to become the best shot of his regiment, and the Government does everything it can to encourage this desire. A man must be able to shoot well, for the Government compels him to attain a certain proficiency at his own expense if he has not obtained the regulation number of marks when going through the school of musketry.

Picture to yourself a soldier, aged perhaps forty-five, with a shabby tunic, buttons unpolished, trouser too short, a 'kepi' very much worn, an umbrella opened in one hand, and a lady tenderly holding the other arm. Such was a figure that I saw a year ago in the streets of Berne. I was with a Swiss officer at the time, and I could not help remarking that I thought the uniform, the umbrella, and the lady made a somewhat queer military combination.

"I quite agree with you," said the captain; "the man is breaking regulations. But what are you doing next Sunday?"

"Nothing in particular," I replied; so he invited me to come up to the shooting butts and see the soldiers at the targets.

Sunday came, and I went up and witnessed some of the most marvellous shooting that I have ever seen in my life. Round after round scored inners and bulls, and there was one man who, shooting at a range of a thousand yards, repeatedly scored a bull. My friend the captain came up to me and remarked:—

"Well, what do you think of our shooting? I should like to introduce you to the soldier who is making all the bulls."

We went and found the man. What was my surprise to discover that he was the gentleman whom I had seen parading with an umbrella and other warlike paraphernalia the streets of Berne.

"Now, said the captain, "you can tell your countrymen that we are not ornamental, but we can shoot.

BLACKS AS MAJOR.

The training of officers is essentially practical. Every officer must go through the ranks, and after serving as a non-com., if he has shown intelligence he can apply to his commanding officer for permission to enter the commission ranks. If all is satisfactory, he is sent to the officers' school, where for three months he must attend lectures, and is given thorough instruction in military affairs.

At the end of three months he rejoins his regiment still as a non-commissioned officer, but he acts for the month as a second lieutenant without having that rank. If his work during this month proves quite satisfactory, he is then granted a commission.

There is a small body of officers who are permanent members of the service. These are picked men, and act as instructing officers to the various regiment.

The ordinary officer is drawn from all stations in life. I know a working blacksmith in the Canton of Vaud who is a major in the cavalry, and a hotel-keeper who is a colonel in the infantry.

In the ranks the same condition of things exists. I was walking one day at Geneva with a very well-known banker. He was in the uniform of a private. We had not proceeded far when we met an officer. Immediately the banker came to the salute. As soon as the officer had passed, I asked the banker who he was.

"He is monsieur," was the reply, "my captain, and—my clerk."

Lord Kitchener's first tour in India is not being conducted on the familiar lines which make the perigrinations of high officials in India an orderly progression from place to place in accordance with a pre-arranged and well-advertised itinerary. On the contrary, apparently no one positively knows at any given time where and when His Excellency will make his next halt. We understand, however, that the Commander-in-Chief will probably be at Gul Kach on the 23rd; at Wana on the 25th; at Thal about the end of the month, and that he is expected to arrive in Simla on the 9th May.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL told an amusing story against himself at Liverpool. Ladies, he said, are very critical, and certainly an old Dutch lady in South Africa whom he interviewed—as he suspected—and her husband were spying on the British movements—was not enamoured of him. After giving a warning and allowing her husband and herself five days' grace to come into camp, he sent a party of police to take possession of their house. When I told the elderly Dutch dame that she had been warned by their General and must accompany them to camp, her reply was, "You don't mean to say that ugly little red-faced man was the General

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKANS' TROUBLE.

BULGARIANS AND TURKS IN CONFLICT.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

ALBANIA AND THE REFORMS.

TWO JUDGES SHOT.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Advices have been received that a band of 500 men, partly in Bulgarian uniforms, crossed the frontier near Radovitch, and surrounded some thirty Turkish soldiers who fought a whole day. Eventually reinforcements came up, and the Bulgarians were driven off.

The Turks lost nine in killed and the Bulgarians thirty.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A desperate attack has been made by an Albanian in the streets of Scutari (Albania) on two judges who had lately been appointed under the new Reform Scheme.

The murderer, after firing on his victims, made his escape.

One of the judges was shot dead and the other wounded.

THE KING'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM MALTA.

THE PROPOSED VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON. APRIL 21.

His Majesty King Edward left Malta this morning in the Royal Yacht, escorted out to sea by a squadron of men-of-war.

The Royal Yacht, accompanied by two war-ships arrived at Syracuse this afternoon.

A letter from M. de Deroulehas been published, which strongly condemns the articles which have appeared in "La Patrie," in which the Parisians are urged to give King Edward an unfavourable reception when he visits Paris.

KING EDWARD AND THE FRENCH TURF.

THE LONGCHAMPS RACES.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

His Majesty King Edward will present a cup of the value of one thousand pounds for the so-called Persimmon race to be run at Longchamps on the 2nd May.

All the races will be named after the King's horses.

JEHAD IN THE SAHARA.

HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED IN THE FRENCH SPHERE.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A telegram published at Madrid from Sidi Bel Abbes says that the tribes in the Sahara have proclaimed a Holy War, and that the French troops now assembled at Kreider are under orders for the Sahara.

THE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS LAW IN FRANCE.

CLOSING OF PARIS ESTBALISHMENTS.

The time granted to the Religious Congregations in Paris to close their establishments expired yesterday.

A large force of detectives watched and followed all the members leaving the buildings.

THE MILITARY RIOT AT PRETORIA.

DEATH SENTENCES.

Five men of the Leinster Regiment have been sentenced to death at Pretoria in connection with the military riot which took place on the 28th March last.

Five other prisoners have been acquitted.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

COMPANY TO BUILD STATE RAILWAYS.

A German Asiatic Railway Company has been incorporated at Berlin with a capital of half a million sterling for the purpose of constructing Chinese State Railways.

The financing of the Company has been undertaken by the German Asiatic Bank and allied establishments.

THE MIDDLE EASTERN QUESTION.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

VIEWS OF THE "TIMES."

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The "Times" in an article reverting to Lord Curzon's Budget speech and discussing its own articles on the Middle Eastern Question demands the formulation of a fixed and coherent policy which we must announce to the rest of the world and our being prepared to cling thereto with all the tenacity and resources of our race.

The article points out that Russia has never refused a direct understanding with Great Britain where the latter had created substantial interests and was prepared to defend them.

PRESIDENT LOUBET IN ALGERIA.

A REVIEW OF TROOPS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

President Loubet, who has arrived at Kreider to-day, reviewed 6,500 European troops and ten thousand horsemen of the Nomad tribes of Southern Alegeria.

An Arab fantasia and grand Arab festival followed.

The spectacles were most brilliant.

RESINGATION OF SIGNOR PRINETTI.

Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned his portfolio.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban Handicap :—

Brambilla	1
Velanza	2
Over Nonton	3

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

ARRANGED FOR NEXT COLD WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 21st instant, states :—

It is announced that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India during the next cold season unless anything unforeseen occurs.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

BRITISH CAPITALISTS NOT ATTRACTED

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour denied that arrangements had been concluded between the promoters of the Baghdad Railway and British financiers. There had been no change since he addressed the House.

SECESSION FROM THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Earl Temple, who is very influential in Somersetshire, has left the Conservative party.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS THORNTON.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Thornton, Town Clerk of Dundee.

[Sir Thomas Thornton, LL.D. (St Andrews), D.L., J.P., Town Clerk of Dundee, was born in Forfar on December 9th, 1829, the second son of the late John Thornton of Jeanfield, Forfar. He was educated at the Burgh School, Forfar, and Edinburgh University, and became a solicitor in 1851. He was appointed Clerk of Public Boards of Forfarshire in 1857; was Promoter and Solicitor of the Tay Bridge Railway, 1861-65; political agent for town and district for Liberal Party and clerk to the Gas Commissioners, and Police and Improvement Commissioners of Dundee, 1871; clerk to the Dundee School Board, 1873; and was appointed Town Clerk of Dundee in 1893. He established a Lectureship in Law for a fixed period in University College, Dundee. He was knighted in 1894.]

GREAT FIRE AT GAUHATI.

BAZAAR DESTROYED.

On the night of the 15th instant a fire broke out at the west end of Gauhati practically destroying the whole bazaar. Property was damaged to the value of three lakhs, the principal sufferers being the Marwaris who inhabit that quarter. A few buildings and godowns were insured.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Hon. Palmer L. Bowen, Special Commissioner to India in the interest of the World's Fair at St Louis, is expected in Calcutta on the 2nd proximo.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The reduction reported in the plague mortality last week has not been maintained. The returns for seven days ending the 18th instant issued to-day show that the total of deaths has risen to 37,157, the Punjab reporting an increase of 5,000 and the United Provinces of one thousand. The totals for various localities were :—Punjab, 18,438; the United Provinces, 4 382; Bombay Presidency, 3,817, ; Bengal 2,0.3; Bombay City, 1,331; Karachi, 176; Madras Presidency, 153; Calcutta, 588; the Central Provinces, 450; Mysore, 77; Hyderabad, 136; Berar, 10; Central India, 312; Kashmir, 19; Rajputana, 80; and Baluchistan, 1.

THE SOLDIER AND THE FOREST WATCHER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

Private Lane of the Lincolns, under trial on a charge of shooting at and wounding a forest watcher in the Shamadevi Forest Reserve, Trichinopoly, in August last was to-day unanimously acquitted and discharged.

A MADRAS DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Margery Isabel Timins has filed a suit for divorce against her husband, Captain Charles Timins, late of the East York, on the ground of his alleged cruelty and adultery.

The case came on for hearing last evening before Mr. Justice Boddam in the Madras High Court. On the application of petitioner's counsel the case is being heard "in camera."

THE ARREST OF COLONEL YATE.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The report published by your contemporary last night to the effect that Colonel Yate had been released was entirely incorrect. I learn to-day that he is still incarcerated, and no reply has reached the Government of India from the Amir.

The Pioneer says :—Nothing has yet been heard from the Amir touching Colonel Yate's detention, and a more careful calculation of the possibilities of communication with Kabul, having regard to the absence of telegraph and railways places the probable time occupied in transmitting a message to the Afghan capital and receiving a reply thereto at about twenty-one days. On this estimate another fortnight must elapse before the affair can be cleared up. Meanwhile, there are satisfactory assurances that the captive is being well treated. An Afghan Colonel has been appointed specially to look after his comfort and an extraordinary money grant has been made to supply him with suitable food. This being the case, and having regard to the fact that strict orders have been in force ever since 1883 absolutely prohibiting British officers from crossing the Afghan frontier on any pretext whatever, the inconvenient and somewhat absurd position in which Colonel Yate now finds himself need hardly provoke very strong feeling in India. It certainly seems, however, a sufficient ground for official protest whatever may have been the technical rights of the local Afghan officials in arresting an unoffending wanderer across the border, that there should now be such an unconscionable delay in getting to the end of the matter. The explanation that local governors and commandants are not allowed by the Amir to exercise personal discretion in unusual difficulties of this sort in no way meets the case. If Habibullah's frontier representatives are not free to settle a simple business like this on the spot, neither should they be free to arrest a British officer and to keep him in prison for a period that now promises to run to nearly a month. An incident that calls for much more serious notice than Colonel Yate's arrest, however is the attempt on Lieutenant Hauser. Not only were shots fired at this officer, while he was clearly on the British side of the border, but a deliberate though unsuccessful effort was made to cut him off from his quarters. To make the matter much worse a lady was riding with him at the time.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

VACANCY FOR THE POST OF ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

No less than twenty-nine candidates applied for the post of Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, but as Mr. R. B. Buckley, who is now in London, and who had been asked by the Corporation to recommend a candidate, did not consider any of the applicants suitable for the appointment, the Corporation have decided to advertise again both in England and in India. The selected candidate will have to join by the 1st of January next.

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TRIAL IN THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S CCURT.

BANGALORE, APRIL 22.

In the District Magistrate's court here to-day, before Mr. Lloyd, on the application of Mr. Ivor David, Superintendent of the Railway Police, bailable warrants were issued against Pandurang Row, Assistant Stationmaster, and Venkatarow Iyer, signaller of the Kadur station, these men being held responsible for the collision of the goods trains between Kadur and Dasanur stations of the Southern Mahratta Railway on the 8th instant. The charges are under Sections 126 128, and 129 of the Indian Railway Act, and refer to endangering lives of passengers and wrecking two goods trains by wilful neglect and omission of duty. May 4th has been fixed for the trial, nine witnesses being summoned, including Mr Mercer the District Traffic Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Railway; drivers Binny and Reuben of the wrecked trains, and guards.

UNVEILING OF AN OIL PAINTING.

A life size oil painting of the late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, for eighteen years Dewan of Mysore, was unveiled in the Council Chamber of the Mysore Government here to-day.

THE CAUVERY POWER WORKS.

The services of Lieutenant J. C. Hunter, Military Works Department, have been further lent to the Mysore Government in connection with the extension of the Cauvery Power Works for three years.

THE PLAGUE AT BANGALORE.

The cities of Bangalore and Mysore continue to return clean bills of health in regard to plague,

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

THE BATTLE OF MITROVITZA.

SULTAN'S MISSION TO THE ALBANIANS.

London April 4th.—According to latest telegraphic accounts, six hundred Albanians were killed in the affair at Mitrovitza. The rest of the attacking force are now advancing on Novi Bazar, another Turkish garrison town in Albania. Russia is greatly incensed that the remnant of the Albanian rebels was not pursued. The members of the Pan-Slavonic party are clamouring for armed intervention.

Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, still hopes that the trouble in Albania and Macedonia will be patched up.

The Sultan's ultimatum to the Albanian insurgents consists of a mission entrusted to the Mollahs General and three Albanian officials, who are to try and bring the Albanians to a reasonable frame of mind. The conviction prevails in diplomatic circles that the Sultan's policy of cajolery is foredoomed to failure. M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, emphasises the fact that Turkey is now facing a Mussulman rebellion and that the situation is more difficult for the Porte than if it had to deal with a Christian insurrection. The diplomatists are doubtful whether the Sultan's envoys will be received, especially as 18,000 Albanians are assembling at Distova and Ipek, to avenge the check then received at Mitrovitza.

London, April 6.—A number of Catholics participated in the recent attack on Mitrovitza. M. Zinovieff, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, and Baron von Calice, the Russian, British and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have urged upon the Sultan the necessity for the occupation of the chief centres in Albania. The Sultan, in reply, promised prompt compliance with their wishes. He professes his intention of sending 32 Anatolian battalions to Albania in the event of his using coercion, and declares that he will employ Anatolian troops alone. It is suspected that he relies on persuasion and money to pacify the Albanians.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

London April 4.—The Turkish Governments petroleum depot at Mustapha Pacha, in Macedonia, has been destroyed. A Bulgarian band has cut the telegraph line and dynamited the bridge spanning the Angista River in Macedonia, also a neighbouring tunnel two hundred yards long.

A SIGNIFICANT VISIT.

The sudden visit of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Tsar's uncle to Vienna, is regarded in Paris as most significant.

RUSSIA AS PROTECTOR.

London, April 6.—The St Petersburg "Novoe Vremya" warns M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, that Russia is exclusively entitled to the role of protector in the Balkans. "The Novoe Vremya" advocates an increase in the number of the Russian consuls in Macedonia, so that they may be able to explain to and persuade the Macedonians that Russia does not desire them to revolt to give her a pretext for intervention. The same paper adds that Britain wishes to goad Russia into war in the Balkans so as to tie her hands, and enable Britain to achieve her ends in the Far East.

THE KING'S TOUR.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

London, April 4.—The Portuguese statesmen re-echo the statements made by Mr. Chamberlain in responding to the Governor's toast at Funchal, the capital of Madeira, on his return journey from South Africa. Speaking on that occasion, Mr. Chamberlain said that the oldest convention in the British archives was the first treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Portugal, which had been recently confirmed. Mr. Chamberlain is credited with having purposely broken his journey at Madeira in order to make a speech preparatory to the King's visit to Portugal.

London, April 6.—King Edward has received ovations in every place he has visited in Portugal. In reply to an address signed by 500 British residents of Lisbon, and another address from Britishers in Oporto, the King said that they also had participated in the magnificent welcome which had been accorded him. In the afternoon His Majesty went on a motor-car excursion to Cascaes, a small town 14 miles from Lisbon. In the evening a State banquet was held.

BRITAIN AND THE CONGO STATE.

London, April 6.—The "Standard" states that Britain has requested the Congo Free State to evacuate the Bahral Ghazal and the Lado Enclave regions, the Belgians receiving in return a small territory on the Nile.

ACROSS THE BOMBAY HARBOUR.

A JOURNEY IN KOLABA.

It was with the assurance of ignorance that we stepped on to the quivering sand of the bay at Marwa; it was with the hang-dog mien of the released criminal that we found ourselves again in the blissful haven of civilization a day later. He who makes his debut in the Indian districts unwitting and unconscious of the fate that lies before him must be prepared for strange eventualities. Before us lay what to us was the unexplored region of Kolaba—a region of pleasant mystery. To us upon whom the cloak of the discoverer had descended, the heat of a fiery sun, the interminable vista of a dust-strewn road, and the menacing incipiency of an unquenchable thirst were nothing but the necessarily romantic attributes of an unknown voyage We viewed the scanty country ponies which awaited us there under the spreading pepsl tree, where was congregated the whole population of the village of Marwa with benevolence, and the cart itself still more scanty in its proportions we gazed upon with mild surprise. That it was meant for purposes of conveyance was clear. If we did not understand its secret we felt that knowledge would come with experience, and we had learnt more difficult things. Our agility delighted us as we clambered over the back of the quaint vehicle. We endeavoured to sit abreast, but found that the method scarcely answered. We esconced ourselves tailor fashion but discovered that in that posture certain tender portions of our anatomy were projected over the upraised edge of the cart. We tested the advantages of the recumbent attitude, but found that they were outnumbered by their disadvantages The thing was evidently not so easy as it looked, and as the inhabitants of the soil, with respectful interest, watched our operations, we desisted and concluded that it would be better to solve the problem on a mathematical basis once and for all. There were three square feet of cart, there were four—let us say four square feet of us. It was obvious that part of us must necessarily travel to Alibag outside the cart. By facing the sides of the vehicle and by squatting back to back, each with one leg dangling out of the front of the cart, and the other doubled under us we calculated that we could maintain a stable equilibrium. And thus amid the salutations of the villagers we started ourselves in turn paying respectful homage to the man who built the cart. From a mere glance at those ponies we might have been prepared to wager that we had come upon them on the day of their demise, but this again but proved our lamentable inexperience They commenced a trot—half playful, half ferocious. And the cart responded with wonderful precision to their spirited action. We endeavoured to take an interest in the mangoes, whose shimmering leaves here and there disclosed the promise of luscious fruit. We had never seen mangoes previously, and we persuaded ourselves that this our first vision of them in their indigenous soil was an interesting event. As we pursued the uneven tenour of our way we came upon objects of still more peculiar interest. One of us solemnly asseverated that he had even then observed a chameleon basking upon a cactus bush, and the other with nuncupatory assurance declared that at that moment another and much larger member of the saurian tribe had left his native haunts and had sped across the road. Both of us, gazing back into the sunlight, saw the dust disturbed by the form of a snake. These were all events which we told ourselves were of unusual interest. The ponies themselves now appeared to take more interest in the journey, and as we approached a stretch of newly metalled road burst into a semi-gallop. We remonstrated with them and with the driver, but he assured us respectfully that he did not understand. And in the midst of our excitement he drew up, the vehicle bumped itself to a dead stop, and we became aware that before us was a sombre individual who demanded something. "Dasturi" was what he required, and by dint of the abuse of a good deal of bad Hindustani we discovered that this "dasturi" was toll paid for keeping the road in repair. This was our awakening.

With almost frantic lamentation we implored him to examine the state of the road, we conjured him to travel along it, for one half mile, and to ask himself the question "Was it worthy of dasturi?" He said he did not understand. We exhorted him again to gaze upon it merely to cast his eye along it, and then enquire of himself why her for very shame he could demand "dasturi." We asked him who was the individual who imposed this tax, and he informed us that it was the Sirkar. We meekly handed him his fee—four annas he charged for the vehicle in which we sat and in which we suffered, and we again departed. Now we had thrown romance to the winds We were concerned with the iniquities of cart-builders and road-makers alone. Our little world was composed of an atmosphere of choking dust, and a cart already imbued with the horrors of a torture chamber. The flora and the fauna of the country had completely lost its interest for us—unless probably the two specimens of the fauna whose merciless jog bid fair to carry us palping and invertebrate into the distant haven of Alibag. Now the grateful shade of the pepal avenue was lost to us. There was before us an arid stretch of dust-bestrewed country, the end of which we could not see, and which our fevered imagination swelled into a continent. The latter part of that journey has lost itself in dim unconscious, leaving nothing behind it but an exaggerated remembrance of an interminable jolt. The cart drew up again. Apparently of their own accord the horses subsided into grateful quiescence once again—before another "dasturi" establishment. This time we were told it was the Municipality which demanded payment for keeping the road in order. We commented upon the iniquities of mankind in general and of municipalities in particular, and again enquired how much. It was only two annas; and a feeling of relief crept into our minds. The Municipality was not yet dead to shame. It demanded "dasturi" certainly but the "dastur" it demanded was only half that imposed upon the wayfarer by the Sirkar. There was hope for the Municipality. By the side of the road we noticed long stretches of broken stone This was evidently intended to re-metal the road. In a far distant era of the future when the Municipality had collected a little more "dasturi" we could imagine it as a body turning out to repair that road. We both were believers in conscience; we felt sure that the day would come when the unwary Englishman and the poor bullock driver would not be called upon to pay 'dasturi' for an unmended road. With such Utopian speculation we clambered back into the cart. Our ponies, not a whit the less fiery because of their notable performance, stepped out with undiminished vigour, and thus we jogged and jolted into Alibag

Our troubles were now at an end. The next thing was dinner. Who could say? perhaps it would be with the grateful accompaniment of an iced-drink. After dinner—bed, and he morrow might take care of itself. We proceeded to find the dinner and the bed Our basket contained the remains of a few sandwiches thoughtfully prepared for us by those who had fears for the hospitality of the wild region into which we were departing We munched them thoughtfully as the steaming ponies jogged along through the streets of Alibag, the villagers looking after us in amazed surprise as we passed Then we commenced our enquiries. It was a dak bungalow we desired, but it was not long before we found to our horror that Alibag boasted of no dak bungalow. There was a Parsee Dharamsala we were informed, but———. The rest was immaterial. With all speed we set out for the Parsee Dharamsala. That at any rate suggested visions of a bed. We arrived at the gate and found it locked We were in despair. We trod gingerly on the dusty road. Little serpents occasionally sped out of the dust into the ditch at the side of the road. "Some people say they can kill a man," our guide who could speak English informed us. We shuddered as we thought of our bed at the road side. We looked at the beach There as the light faded it was a vision of beauty. Far away spread the silvery sand, golden in places with the sheen of the dying sun. There at our right was a pirate strong-hold, the forbidding buttresses of which shed such an air of romance on the picture. To our right rose the purple headlands of the Konkan, their ridges serrated with slowly waving palm groves. The picture was beautiful, but still we were lacking a bed The beach was inviting. But there were evidences of many entomological specimens whose peculiar form of motion was too suggestive of similar restiveness on our part should we attempt to repose there. We sighed individually and collectively at the beauty of the scene, and left it; we returned to the dharamsala. This time we discovered the presence of a particularly aged Mussulman. He was the keeper. We informed him of our quest. We flattered him upon his personal benevolence and upon the beauty and the fresh appearance of the dharamsala, and we informed him that all we wanted was a bed—that is to say two beds, a bed for each. We pointed out that we should have liked a dinner, with ice, and if possible a little coffee after that; but we would forgo those things, we would be content with the bed. He answered us with evident melancholy. His dharamsala, he was sorry to say, was only for Parsees; much as he would have liked to have accommodated two eligible looking Europeans he was unable to do so. We pointed out the inconvenience of sleeping on the road; we hinted at the serpents. We reminded him of the entomological specimens upon the beach, but he was obdurate. He had no "hookm" he said, and the place was only for "Parsiloke." We stood aghast, and then as by an inspiration we mentioned the word "pice," in looking backwards it would be hard to say that we did not articulate the word "bakshish." Two minutes later the admirable Mussulman was spreading out our beds. Five minutes later we were drinking some of the Mussulman's tea. At five next morning we arose and set out for the shore. We obtained our tickets for the S. S Wai. We boarded that ancient dug-out, which we were given to understand was styled a muchwa, we arrived in Bombay in the midst of a crowd of third class sea-sick passengers. We sped home to breakfast and to bed.

In conclusion we should like to say with all the weight of our collective opinion that the road from Marwa to Alibag is by no means good. If it were mended it would certainly not be to its disadvantage. This is a matter which the Municipality of Alibag (not to mention the Sirkar) who extracts the "dasturi" from the unfortunate bullock driver who uses that road might do well to direct their august attention. Moreover in an enlightened and highly picturesque village such as Alibag a dak bungalow would not be out of place. Thirdly, a muchwa is not the most enjoyable means of gaining access to a steamship. Fourthly, a first class ticket is supposed to carry with it special privileges. And, finally, to those who wish to journey to Alibag via Marwa, we would say "Don't go!"

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present:—Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandre Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Vithaldas Damordardas Thakersey, Mr. Muhammad as Ramji, and Mr. S. D. Khote.

IS LEPROSY HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS?

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the purchase from the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, of lucerne, kervi, guinea, etc., grass required for the bullocks of the Health Department at a uniform rate of annas 7 per maund during 1903-1904. The rate sanctioned by the Standing Committee for these articles for 1902-1903 was annas 8 per maund."

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed that the necessary sanction be given.

Dr. Dadachanji said as they all knew the Leprosy Commission was of opinion that leprosy was under certain circumstances slightly contagious, but the committee of experts appointed by Parliament to consider whether the conclusion arrived at by the Commission was or was not correct, emphatically expressed it as its opinion that leprosy was highly contagious. The grass grown at the Leper Asylum had been handed by the lepers, and it was not unlikely that the disease might be propagated by that means. Sufficient care ought, therefore, to be taken that the disease was not spread by means of grass handled by the lepers.

The Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra remarked that leprosy was contagious under limited circumstances only. Some of the experts were of opinion that the handling of fruits, vegetables, and flowers by lepers was not attended with any danger.

Dr. Katrak did not agree with the optimistic view taken by Sir Bhalchandra. He agreed with those who were of opinion that vegetables and other things handled by lepers ought not to be allowed to be used by the public.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he was informed by the Health Officer that the grass was not allowed to be handled by lepers.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE LOW LEVEL CHANNEL AT WORLI

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner;—"I have the honour to state that the Corporation under their Resolution of the 23rd October, 1902, sanctioned the revised alignment of the low-level channel between Worli Road and the outfall. The portion of the Channel from Worli Road to Cleveland Road passes for the most part through land belonging to Mrs. E. M. Cleveland. A deed of conveyance, dated 9th May, 1884, from the Secretary of State for India and the Trustees of the Port of Bombay conveyed this property to Mr. Henry Cleveland, his heirs and assigns, and provides inter alia for the payment to them of certain bandar fees levied on goods landed on the said property from the existing Worli creek. As the proposed line of the channel cuts the major part of Mr. Cleveland's property into two, and the portion not required for the channel cannot profitably be utilized by Mrs. Cleveland for the purpose for which the property has hitherto been used, and as the Municipal Solicitors have advised me that complications might arise if the whole of this property be not purchased, I have come to the conclusion that it would be to the interests of the Municipality to purchase the whole of Mrs. Cleveland's property with all her rights under the above deed of conveyance. The area of this plot of land is 42,950 square yards, and the average annual bandar fees realized for the past several years amount to Rs. 500. The Executive Engineer considers that the sum of Rs. 60,000 is a fair remuneration for the purchase of the whole of this plot with all bandar rights, and this sum the attorneys of Mrs. E. M Cleveland are willing to accept. I now request the favour of the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the purchase of the above piece of land from Mrs. E. M. Cleveland with all her bandar rights, etc., for the sum of Rs. 60,000, the cost being met out of the grant of Rs. 13,72, 123 for the construction of the low level channel."

The matter was referred to a sub-committee to report whether or not it was advisable to purchase the whole of the property.

QUESTION OF INSURING MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Committee next discussed a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a list of Municipal Buildings, the insurance of which was covered by the Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund.

Dr. Dadachanji pointed out that the several markets, chawls, and other buildings, belonging to the Municipality were not insured. He thought that in the interest of the Municipality all these buildings should be insured.

Mr. Vithaldas observed that several of the large companies, such as the P and O, never got their properties insured by public companies, but that they had their own insurance funds. Such a fund must be built by the Municipality.

Mr. Muhammadbhai moved that the Commissioner be requested to report which of the Municipal properties in his opinion should be insured.

Mr. Fazulbhoy proposed the appointment of a sub-committee for the purpose of considering the whole question of insuring Municipal properties and it was carried.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned till Wednesday next.

DR. AND MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN, who will continue their exploration in the Korakarum range during the present season, have arrived at Srinagar. The two Italian exploring guides, Petigax and Savoie of Courmagene, who with the Duke of the Abruzzi on his Polar trip and on the ascent of Mt. St. Elias Alaska, will accompany the party, and Mr. B. Hewett, of London, son of the late Sir George Hewett, will go as topographer.

MR. GUSTAVUS FRANKLIN SWIFT, who died recently leaving an estate estimated at £4,000,000, is another example of the American meteoric way of rising from small beginnings. To put it plainly, he started as a butcher's boy and died the head of one of the greatest beef firms. It was he, when a young man, who introduced the shipping of dressed meat instead of live cattle to the East. His trade grew rapidly, until now his firm, with a capital of £5,000,000 on which it pays 7 per cent. dividends, does an annual business of £37,000,000, on which it is reported to make 2 per cent. profit. Mr. Swift was a strict Methodist and despised luxury and indolence.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

"LE HIGH-LIFE" NOVELTIES.

A FRENCH AUTHOR'S ROMANCE.

THE SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

PARIS, APRIL 3.

Now that the trees which border the Champs Elysees are sprouting into green, young Paris looks for vernal novelties in dress, and finds them in the "English" shops upon the Boulevards. Of the ladies' fashion one need say nothing, save that they are charming, but those of young Parisians of the other sex call for a word of comment. To begin with they are very English. We know this from the labels in the Boulevard shop windows, where shirts, ties, trouserings, and coat materials, bear weird inscriptions of this sort: Shirtings de Londres, Cravates du high-life, Struggle-for-lifers. There are odd-looking walking sticks with silver-banded handles, Faux-cols fashion-ables, and a great deal more nomenclature of the same kind. Everything must wear an English name if it is to be sold, and in the shop windows the labels are the quaintest portion of the novelties. But when he is dressed 'a langlaise,' Young Paris would attract a crowd in Boadstreet. He belongs, mainly to the shopkeeping class, for he is rarely to be seen abroad except on Sundays, and he wears, with a light heart, a long frock coat with a velvet collar, brown boots, a billycock hat, and a green tie, which flaps in the spring breeze above a pleated purple shirt. His collar is stand up turn down, and even more struggle-for-lifer (if this trio of words means anything at all) than is his cane; but tell him that he is not dressed in the latest English fashion, and he will laugh at you. A little later in the season we shall see him in white flannel trousers with a quarter-inch of black braid down the sider, but now he wears black and white checks His waistcoat is cut low, and if he wishes to be very Piccadeelee-stric, he tucks a silken handkerchief of flaming red into it, as though he meant to dance at Kensington Town Hall. It is not easy to get quiet British clothes or small accessorries in Paris, except at truly British shops, and a purchaser was told last year, when he protested against shrieking patterns and qoaint shapes, that precisely similar costumes had been made for the two most fashionable London cotillon leaders. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and milor' Hicks Beach! Continental notions of our countrymen are gathered from caricatures more often than from the Simon Pure, though he, alas, is often laughable enough when Easter brings him over in his thousands.

M. Marcel Prevost, the novelist and dramatic author, was, twice fired at on Wednesday by a lady who sought vengeance, she said, for a desertion which has upset her life. The whole scene—if one may be permitted to say so, M. Marcel Prevost having escaped without a scratch—was vivid and picturesque, and would have made a concluding chapter to this writer's most popular work, "Les Demi-Vierges." So far everything seems to have ended well: the intended victim refused to prosecute, and the Commissaire de Police, accepting with good grace his assertion that the revolver went off by accident, has released the lady. M. Marcel Prevost was entering the building of the Society of French Authors when the lady followed him to the cloak-room, and as he was taking off his coat he felt something pressing on his arm. He turned round, and just then the lady, fixing upon him a tragical stare, fired at him point blank. The bullet missed, and M. Marcel Prevost caught one lady by her wrists, but not before she had fired a second shot, which, like the first one, went wide. As a crowd was gathering in front of the door, M. Marcel Prevost, anxious to avoid a scene, gently pushed the lady into the porter's lodge, and, going upstairs to the board room, M. Marcel Prevost in due course was elected President, and delivered what was considered to be one of his best speeches. He betrayed not the slightest emotion, and nobody had any notion his life had been in danger. Meanwhile the young lady, who had given her name—Mademoiselle Emma Thouret—refussed to leave the portera's lodge, notwitstanding all entreaties. You are free, said the porter; M. Prevost asked me to let you go. No; I want to wait until the sitting is over, I want to speak to him, and, handing some money to the concierge, she asked him to pay off her cab. An hour later, M. Prevost, learning his enemy was still waiting for him, sent for the police by telephone, begging the inspector however, to avoid any scandal.

The lady, arrested, and labouring under great excitement, at length told her story. She was 36 years of age, and lived in an expensive private house, 9, Cite Gustave Dare, with her mother and two brothers. At first she said she was sorry she had missed M. Prevost, but later on she modified her statement to the extent of saying that she had intended to wound him in the arm in order to make a duel between him and one of her brothers impossible. She said that some years ago M. Prevost was received as a guest at her mother's house. Their parents were old friends. After years of mere friendship her feelings towards the young and rising author ripened into love. She suffered in her dignity, for the liaison which was eventually formed was soon bruited about and it was a cause of bitter grief to her mother. Still, she was devotedly attached to her lover. She suggested marriage. He found pretexts for putting it off. In order to forget him, she left for England, staying there five months. One day she resolved to commit suicide, and her friends sent her back to France. Nevertheless, her affection for M. Prevost was as warm as ever, and the liasion was resumed. "About three years ago he announced to me his resolve to part company with me. My heart was broken, but my supplications were vain. Since then I have been following him everywhere. Whenever I called at his house I was told he was travelling. Of course, he was afraid to face me. Five months ago I chanced to meet him on the Place de l'Opera, but he jumped into a cab and I was off. I saw no more of him, when, the other day, I read in the papers the news of his engagment to another lady. I then vowed to be avenged." Mlle. Thouret added—and she was probably sincere—that she did not mind any longer what happened to her. M. Marcel Prevost does not deny any statement of fact in the lady's story. He adds, however, that she is hysterical, and that the circumstances under which he left her are such as to free him from all blame. He was very anxious that the lady should not be prosecuted, and he said (a statement that must to taken with a grain of salt) that she merely flourished the revolver at him. It went off during the struggle.

The annual meeting of the Society for International Arbitration received an optimistic account from the Chairman, M. Passy, on the progress of the arbitral idea. He forgot, to what a degree the gambling tables at Monaco must make for discord in the world when he eulogised the Prince of Monaco for creating an International Peace Institute in his States. The plural is M. Passy's; and he has a precedent, made by Talleyrand, to go upon. That diplomatist, to please the mistress—his own niece-in-law—of a Grimaldi, added, as if unthinkingly, the following clause to the Protocol of the Vienna Conference: "The Prince of Monaco re-enters his States; thus giving international value to a nobody. Well, M. Frederic Passy also called attention to the fact that the Prince welcomed the inter Parliamentary Congress in his States, and attended its sittings. The Chairman announced a National (French). Peace Congress for the month of September at Rouen, and an international one at The Hague, and spoke of the inauguration last year at Lausanne of the Museum of War and Peace created by that wealthy Pole, M. Johann Block. M. Passy's optimism warmed up that part of his address in which he spoke of the telling effects of Dr. Richet's and M. Le Foyer's peace lectures delivered all over France. Ten lectures had been delivered in Paris in favor of arbitration by first-rate men, and among them Deputies F. Bussion and d'Estournelles, who was one of the three diplomatists representing France at the Hague Conference. M. Passy himself, and he is a speaker of high standing, has in the course of the year lectured to overflowing audiences at Marseilles, Bordeaux, Angouleme, Lyons, Tours, Troyes, Grenoble, Nancy, and other cities. In all cases he met with an encouraging reception. The truth is that all France is sick of militarism. The parents of officers, the wealthy Conservatives who fear the Socialists, and the ultra-

Catholics are now the chief defenders of "the army," by which they mean the officers. M. Passy regards the termination of the Anglo-German Venezuelan compact as a triumph of public opinion in England. The British nation pronounced with extraordinary unanimity, he says, against that compact, The Tory Government had to retrace its steps and the Kaiser to yield: M. Passy hopes and believes that the time is not far distant when every human creature with a head and heart will bless the Arbitral Court of The Hague and cease to invoke the good of battles.

The refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to authorise the Carthusian monks was a foregone conclusion and even the largeness of the majority—107—surprised nobody. M. Combes said public opinion would be painfully impressed if the Chamber of Deputies granted a wealthy Order a privilege that had been denied to poorer ones. The Premier in an emphatic tone continued: "Do not be mistaken: it is the Carthusian monk's reputation for wealth that accounts for the endless recommendations in their behalf with which we have been pestered." The Premier showed it was a case of religion in the service of business: The roof of this is that when the 1901 Act was promulgated, they closed all their charitable establishments in France (ten or twelve) and only kept their distillery on account of the profits it brings them. This distillery they left in the hands of a trustee, and went abroad without awaiting the decision of the Chamber of Deputies. By going abroad, said M. Combes, they have put themselves out of court. M. Combes also dwelt on the political agitation carried on with the money of the Carthusians, and he quoted passages from an anti-Republican pamphlet headed, Efficient Means of Protest against the Government. This pamphlet was signed by 700 or 800 reactionists, one of the names being that of the Prior of the Grande Chartreuse. The Superiors General of the Congregations met and decided to meet the measures against them with passive resistance, and to allow themselves to be convicted or expelled by force. They will shortly publish a note defending themselves from the charge of aiming at political objects. The Congregations having missions abroad will make no fresh applications for authorisation. A demonstration took place before the House of the Little Sisters of the Assumption, who appeared in the Police Courts in the afternoon to answer a charge of infringing the Associations Law. A compact crowd of men and women among whom were M. Fracois Coppee, awaited the Sisters at the entrance of the Rue Violet. On their arrival they were surrounded by the demonstrators, and "fesh cries of Long live Liberty! Long live the Sisters!" were uttered and bouquets were offered to them. The demonstrators were dispersed by the police.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that Hector Berlioz, the composer of La Damnation de Faust, was for many years a feuineton writer for the Journal des Debats in Paris. He wrote, of course, the musical criticisms—the editor of the paper, M. Jules Janin, reserved the ballets for himself—and these articles of Berlioz have now been published in book form by M. Andre Hallays, together with some interesting sidelights upon the personality of the great musician, whose excitable and pessimistic temperament made his whole life a torture to himself. One of the most interesting republications in M. Hallys' book is the description of the first performance of Gounod's Faust at the Opera. Berlioz, himself the author of a Faust which had not at that time, found favour, did not think much of Gounod's work, but though he dared not utterly condemn it he damned it with faint praise, and refused to criticise the opera with seriousness. He writes the story of the evening in the form of conversations overheard from his stall, and though this gives one little insight into the subject matter of the piece or into its music, it shows us Hector Berlioz in an entirely novel light, that of a sprightly and ingenious literature. The duellists hold out their swords, cross handles foremost, and Mephisto shrieks from them. That is ingenious Goethe never thought of it. Of course not. This ingenious idea makes the church scene absurd, for there Mephistopheles inside the church itself, is not afraid of real crossos, nor of saints, nor if the solemn canticles he hears. Your logic is a little strained, ma chere. It is mere common sense. Well, Faust is a success, anyhow. Perhaps; but I hate Gounod Hate him? Why? He wears a beard. A great long beared! Has anybody ever seen a musician with a great long beard before? Does Rossini wear one, or Meyerbeer? Or Aubr, Halevy? He looks like a moujik, your Gounod, and we are not in Russia. And, of course says the other lady, a musician with a beard can have no talent. Poor Berlioz! His little hatredse spoiled the great man's life, and M. Hallays does not fail to contrast his outburst (in the Journal des Debats) when Tannhauser was played for the first time in Paris, just after his Troyens had been refused, with Wagner's own delight in the work of Berlioz, whom he described as the one French compo er to whom the spirit of the great Beethoven had whispered. Writing of the uproar in the Opera when the unmusical Parisians treated Wagner to a volley of such epithets as fool, idiot, scoundrel anarchist, Berlioz wrote in the Debats: And they were right. And I was cruelly avenged. Had Berlioz but known it. Wagner's verdict on his judge was a revenge of a far higher and a nobler sort.

FANCY BAZAAR AT MAZAGON.

For the benefit of the St. Joseph's Home and Foundling Hospital, a Fancy Bazaar was held yesterday, at the Institute, Mazagon, under the patronage of his grace the Archbishop of Bombay. There are at present 230 inmates in the Home, and as the funds of the Institute are not sufficient to cover the expenses required for the support of the children, the present appeal which deserves a hearty response has been made on their behalf. The institute has been doing excellent work for several years and considering the object for which the bazaar is held, it is hoped that it will be liberally patronised by members of all communities. The building has been decorated with flags and buntings. The Bazaar is held in one of the rooms on the upper floor, which has been rendered attractive by flags and palm-leaves. There are in all six stalls, containing fancy articles and various kinds of needle work. A large portion of the needle-work exposed for sale was executed by the children and sisters of the Home. Several articles have been presented by the Sister Provincial from Bandora. There is also a refreshment stall. The stalls are supervised by the following ladies:—Miss Anderson, Miss Pereira, Miss Rozario, Mrs. DeSouza, and Miss D'Lima. The bazaar continues until Saturday next. There was fairly large attendance yesterday afternoon, and it is hoped that it will continue to draw larger attendances on the remaining days.

It appears that the reduction in the salt tax has greatly gratified salt producers in Cheshire. According to a Chester correspondent of the "Times" time was when English salt, and chiefly Cheshire, was practically the only salt imported into India. Had this been so to-day the announcement of the reduction in the salt duty would have greatly benefited the Cheshire industry. But for some years now salt has been exported to India from Germany and elsewhere. Some of this has been merely ground rock salt, while other is solar. It is against this that the Cheshire manufacturers have to fight with an article that costs more to produce and more to carry. Then, again, German salt manufaturers obtain a bounty from their Government, and can put salt on board at the German ports at a much less cost than can be attempted to England. Yet in spite of this severe competition the reduction of the tax will greatly help the Cheshire salt trade. This must have the effect of increasing the consumption, for when the tax was increased some years ago the consumption of imported salt fell off very materially. The correspondent adds that it is confidently expected in Cheshire that the natives will now take English salt at the reduced rates in preference to the German and other salts imported.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all hemists, Grocers, &c

THE FAR EAST.

SITUATION IN KWANGSI.

REBELLION AND FAMINE.

RELIABLE news has reached us by letter direct from Kweilin, says the "Hongkong" telegraph to the effect that the Kwangsi rebellion is causing grave alarm. The Imperial troops numbering over 1,200 men, under Major Tang, which recently passed through Wuchow and Kweilin, met a large band of the rebels on the borders of Kweichow and Kwangsi province, and a sanguinary battle was fought. Over three hundred of the Imperial troops, including Major Tang and Lieutenants Mak and Cheong, and over the same numbers of rebels were reported slain. The Imperial troops at first had the advantage as during their onward march they surprised the rebels near the mountain passes. News of the affair was at once telegraphed to the Viceroy of Canton, and more troops asked for. The city guards and the three flags of bannermen, forming the garrison of Kweilin and Wuchow have been requisitioned for active service and have since left for a small town, Tchi Yuen, bordering between Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces. At the same time a system of press gang, acting under directions from Canton, has been at work among the villagers and every able-bodied young man is pressed into the service.

It is reported from Canton that that Governor Wang Choin-ch'un, of Kwangsi, who was recently frustrated in his attempt to get to Kweilin, the capital of that province, and compelled to fall back again upon Nanningfu, has been so harassed there and almost surrounded by the rebels that he has been forced to make a further retrograde movement in the direction of Wuchou. In the meantite Governor Wang has been appealing for aid to this brother. Governors of Yunnan, Kweichou, Hunan, and Kiangsi, whose borders are near Kwangsi province; but apparently without much avail, for those officials themselves, fearing a near invasion from Kwangsi, desire to keep all their troops with them.

The Sin Wan Pao is informed that people within and without the city of Nanning were forcibly captured last winter by rebels and kept for ransom. Although cries of help were raised by the victors, they were of no avail as the rebels had no fear whatever of the Government troops. This spring the rebels became much bolder in consequence and openly write to the shops guilds and their large business houses demanding contributions to their military funds ranging from Taels 400 to 700 in proportion to the business of the shops. Upon the receipt of these written demands, the merchants found themselves in dilemma as they dared not refuse or appeal to the authorities who would unreasonably punish them instead, in consequence the different business houses which had received these black-mailling letters agreed to send them to the Catholic Mission at Nanning to retransmit to the Taotai and the principal military authority.

The "Universal Gazette" states that the above Governor has sent a deputy to Shanghai for the purpose of negotiating a loan of a sum from a certain foreign firm. The Governer's promise is that after matters have been settled in Kwangsi, the firm will get all the Railway and mining privileges in that province. It is further stated that the Governor has applied to the French General at Liangshan (Annam) to assist him with his troops in the quelling of the Kwangsi Rebellion.

Marshal Su, who is Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kwangsi, has been ordered to proceed with all haste" to Peking. It was stated that if Marshal Su be removed from his post in the presence of the rebel army, the chances would be that his subordinates would coerce him into joining the rebels. This evidently is also the apprehension of the Empress Dowager's advisers; hence a decree, which does not supersede Marshal Su but merely commands him to go up to Peking. He proviso that he is to return to Kwangsi by and by being understood. This will therefore not give Marshal Su's friends and subordinates the excuse to make him join the rebels which if they do will place Marshal Su in the wrong in the eyes of the empire. It is however believed that if Marshal Tu actually goes up to Peking, he will be cast into prison on some pretext or other and to avoid this people need not be surprised if they hear in the near future of the sudden death of the Marshal in his own camp.

A despatch dated Wuchow, 31st March, states, the Kwangsi rebels are given the Chinese authorities a great deal of trouble, and, with the exception of Wuchow, Nanning and Kweilin cities they have invested the other towns in the neighbourhood. In the course of the week it is expected Wuchow will be attacked. Many merchants are already leaving.

THE FAMINE.

The situation in several sections of the province, says the Canton correspondent of the "China Mail", is becoming increasingly serious. Hundreds of people are dying of starvation. The Canton benevolent societies are sending supplies of rice from here, but they are unable to cope with the situation. The missionaries at Kwai Ping have sent requests to Canton for assistance. They are feeding many hundreds at the chapel there, and state that people around them are dying for want of food. Rev. C.A. Nelson, of this city, will be glad to receive and forward funds for the relief of people in the neighbourhood of Kwai Ping.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT WRITING ON THE 3RD INSTANT, SAYS:—The situation in Kwangsi is decidedly not good. There is much suffering in a number of districts. It is scarcely to be expected that the people are going to starve if they can get food even by violence. This accounts for the large increase of robberies. I still search in vain for reliable evidence that there is anything like a rebellion in existence in the Province. Dr. Thos. McCloy has written to the Rev. Mr. Greene that he has nothing of the rebellion that is supposed to exist in Kwangsi. The first named gentleman has mission work in the very sections which are from time to time said to have been in the hands of the rebels The Chinese papers of yesterday speak of offers of French co-operation in putting down the rebels, and state that a French expedition is ready to enter the province at any moment. France of course is purely unselfish in being ready to perform this friendly office, and I may be pardoned if I suggest in view of the facts stated above that rice rather than rifles and silver rather than soldiers are needed to pacify the much distressed province.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION IN CANTON.

As will, perhaps, be remembered a seizure of a considerable number of Mausers was made lately by the authorities of Canton in an unoccupied house in the western part of that city. A recent dispatch from Canton to the N. C. D. News, now reports another seizure of contraband there, this time in the shape of some 20,000 Mauser cartridges. These cartridges it appeared, were being transported by boat and had already passed the city, having got to the vicinity of a place called Hsintangho, when a couple of Government armed patrol boats suddenly made their appearance. This caused somewhat of a panic amongst the crews of the smugglers' boat, which at once aroused the suspicion of the men on patrol boats, who then called to the smugglers to lay-to to be searched. Hearing this the smugglers immediately abandoned their boats, and jumped into the river seeking safety in flight. The cartridges were found to be packed some in cases and others in sacks and ingeniously covered up so as to be not easily discovered. It is believed that prior to this capture numbers of similarly laden boats must have already passed the vicinity of Canton and been handed over to the revolutionists.

RUMOURED ASSASSINATION OF A REBEL IN HONGKONG.

There has been a rumour to the effect that one of the leaders of the revolutionary movement during the end of the last Chinese year was recently secretly assassinated in Hongkong and the corpse conveyed to Canton for the inspection of the authorities. The matter, however, leaked out on 20th ult. in Canton, when it was learned that the victim was a very prominent rebel leader, surnamed Hung. It is also reported that the native who was killed on the New Kowloon Road, during the recent revolutionary movement, was also one of the leaders, and was secretly done to death by emissaries of the Chinese Government. It will be remembered that an offer of dols500 was offered by the local Government for the Capture of the murderer or murderers.

MURDERER CRUCIFIED IN KWANTUNG.

It is gathered from the Viceroy's official organ (the Pei Yang Kwan Pao) that a notorious desperado and murderer named Mah Ling-Jia who had been a terror and bully in his native district of Shunteh Hsien, Kwangtung, for many years, was at last decoyed into the capital by a man whose father he had recently murdered. He was at once arrested by the forewarned Magistrate. At the trial the prisoner confessed with callous indifference that he had committed over 80 murders. An ordinary decapitation was thought no expiation the sentence of crucifixon was pronounced against him. This was duly carried out. The condemned man was nailed by his hands and feet to a wooden cross and was placed on one of the city bridges as a warning to malefactors. He lingered for three days when he succumbed to his terrible sufferings. After death he was decapitated in accordance with sentence.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERY IN HONAN.

The "Universal Gazette" learns that the agents of the Honan Bureau of Mines who have been making a systematic exploration of the mineral resources of that province, have lately discovered a very rich deposit of gold Sanghsien, T. is has caused quite a flutter in Kaifeng and steps are to be taken for the early development of this new "find" by the provincial government.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT FOR RAILWAY APSSENGERS.

A LOST SEASON TICKET.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel Acting Chief Judge, delivered judgment on the rule obtained by Mr. B. R. Lentin, a High Court pleader, for a revision of the decision given by his Honour the Fifth Judge in the suit of Mr. Lentin vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The plaintiff was the holder of a second class season ticket, but having lost it applied the Company for a duplicate. The Company having refused to do so, the plaintiff sued them for Rs. 15 as damages. The suit was dismissed by the Fifth Judge, and the rule for a revision of the decision was argued before the Full Court consisting of the learned Chief Judge and the Fifth Judge. Mr. Bayley of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., solicitors, appeared for the defendant Company.

The Chief Judge, in delivering the judgment of the Full Court, said: The plaintiff sued the defendant Company on their contract to carry him by their railway between certain specified stations from the 1st May to 31st July. On payment of the fare for that period the defendants granted a season ticket bearing his name and a specified number. That ticket must be taken to have been only a receipt for the moneys paid. But it referred to a printed note on the face of it that the ticket was issued subject to the regulations of the Company as notified in the quarterly Guide and Coaching Tariff. The plaintiff's cause of action as stated in the summons was not properly framed. It was, first, for a refund of the moneys paid on account of the fare from the 19th May to 31st July; and, secondly, in the alternative for damages in that he had to pay double fare during the above period and for return of his deposit, as he alleged the Company wrongfully and illegally prevented him from travelling by their trains under the season ticket they had granted. The plaintiff had come to lose his ticket on the 19th May and had asked for a duplicate, but that was refused as the Company relied on condition 10th of the issue of periodical tickets, which stated that "under no circumstances could a duplicate ticket be issued unless on payment of fresh charges." As a matter of fact the plaintiff never presented himself at any railway station of the defendants after the loss of the ticket, and did not demand to travel under his original contract. But when the case was heard before the learned Fifth Judge it seemed to have been assumed from the fact of the refusal to grant a duplicate ticket that the plaintiff would have been and was prevented to travel after the loss of his ticket. The Court would, therefore, deal with the case as it was put before the Lower Court. The rule was granted and the arguments before the Full Court had been mainly restricted to the question whether the defendants had any powers to frame rules or conditions except under Section 47 (1) clause (g) of the Railway Act, or whether or not the condition or rule 10th relied on by the defendants was invalid as it was not sanctioned by the Government of India, and not published in their "Gazette." It was also argued that such a regulation was unreasonable, and could not be incorporated into the contract by a mere reference to the quarterly Guide. It seemed to his Honor that in one view of the case these points did not arise, looking at the plaintiff's cause of action. His claim for a refund could not be upheld for a moment because it was not alleged that the defendants refused to perform their part of the contract to carry him, although he had a ticket, nor did the learned Chief Judge think that there was any condition involved in the contract that the Company would refund in case the plaintiff lost his season ticket. On the second count it seemed the answer was very plain. Leaving aside for a moment the regulation 10th or the condition not to issue a duplicate, and supposing it was not in existence and not pleaded, let them look at the contract then between the Company and the passenger: "We agree to carry you and you are entitled to travel by our railway for a specified period and between specified stations and to enable you to do that we grant you this ticket." Now it must be conceded that at any rate the ticket was issued under the Railway Act, and the requirements of that statute had to be performed by both parties. The reasonableness or otherwise of any specific provision of the statute could not be questioned. The court had only to administer the law as it stood. Suppose then after the loss of the season ticket the plaintiff had insisted on travelling under his contract, the defendants would say: "We are quite willing to perform our part of the contract and to carry you, but we have to obey the statute; we are creatures of the statute and we are bound to carry out its provisions." Section 63 said: "No person shall enter any carriage on a railway for the purpose of travelling therein as a passenger unless he has with him a proper pass or ticket," i.e., he had on his person his own proper ticket. Section 69 said: "Every passenger shall have to present his pass or ticket for examination." Section 113 said: "If a passenger travels in a train without having a proper pass or a proper ticket with him, or fails to present it for examination he was to pay excess charge as provided for, in addition to the ordinary single fare for the distance which he has travelled." The words "with him" had been specially inserted in Sections 63 and 113 after the decision of Hart vs. Buskin (Indian Law Reports, 13 Calcutta, page 192), where the High Court held that "travelling without a ticket" meant "without having taken a ticket." From a similar section in the old Railway Act the words "with him" were absent. The Court therefore held that a monthly ticket holder could not be said to be travelling without a ticket under Section 3 Act IV of 1879, merely because he did not happen to have the ticket "with him." The meaning of the expression "with him" was consequently very significant. Taking then the three Sections together the answer to a passenger who had lost his ticket was this: "We are ready to carry you, if you have your ticket 'with you' as required by the statute. If you have not your ticket with you to show, our servants cannot admit you. We are both subject to the requirements of these sections." The learned Chief Judge thought such an answer would be quite warranted, legal, and justifiable. What was the plaintiff's reply. He said: "I have lost my ticket, give me a duplicate. If you refuse to give me a duplicate I consider you have broken your contract and you wrongfully and illegally prevented me from travelling. I will buy another ticket and sue you in damages." This was the basis on which the suit had been argued in the Lower Court and the Full Court. But the learned Chief Judge thought this reply was fallacious. The plaintiff could not be entitled in law or as a matter of right to claim a duplicate season ticket in place of the one lost, unless there was a duty or an obligation cast by law on the defendant Company to issue one. If they were not legally bound they might or might not issue one at their option. There was nothing shown that either under the Railway Act or the Common Law, a party so granting a ticket, or which amounted to the same thing, a receipt for moneys paid under a contract, was bound to issue a fresh ticket or receipt if the original was lost. In cases of Bills of Exchange or hundi a duplicate was claimed only under the Law of Merchants, by custom, or under special provisions of the statute. On this point, therefore, the plaintiff's contention failed, and there was a clear solution of the difficulties raised in the case. Leaving aside the existence of the condition or regulation, the learned Chief Judge thought therefore the plaintiff's case failed on his present causes of action, and the judgment of the learned Fifth Judge need not be disturbed. As to other points raised the Full Court held that the Rule or condition 10th relied upon by the defendants did not fall within the purview of Section 47 (1) clause (g), and did not require the sanction of Government as provided for therein. As to the reasonableness of such a rule or condition, the learned Chief Judge remarked, no doubt at first it seemed unfair and unreasonable that a company contracting with its passenger to carry him for a specified period of three, six, or twelve months certain, and receiving in advance the fare for the full period should decline to grant a duplicate if one came to be lost even by accident on the very first day of its issue. At any rate this treatment of season ticket holders unfortunately losing their tickets under circumstances over which they had no control seamed hard and illiberal. But they were not concerned with the hardship or otherwise entailed by the refusal to grant a duplicate. A bye-law or condition that 'under no circumstances duplicate tickets will be issued and in case of tickets being lost or mislaid, fresh tickets will be issued on payment at full charges and fresh deposits" really involved a condition of payment of double fare in case the ticket was lost. A season ticket was included in the definition of "ticket" under Section 3, clause 16, so that the same rules that applied to a ticket for a single journey under the Act would be applicable to season tickets. In Sanders vs. S. E. Railway, Mr. Justice Lush no doubt said that "a season ticket was a contract by which the company engaged to carry the holder free of any further charge for a specified period between specified stations and until that period expired the holder was bound to retain the ticket as his own property." But they had to go by the Indian Railway Act, and the definition of "ticket" was very peculiar, and they had to follow it. By Section 3, clause 16 "ticket" included a single ticket or return ticket and a season ticket. So that all incidents attaching a single ticket must apply to a season ticket. The English cases of Dearden vs. Townsend, Brown vs. G. E. Railway, London, Brighton vs. Watson, Sanders vs. S. E. Railway, decided a bye-law to be unreasonable where a passenger, who failed or refused to produce a ticket, was made to pay the fare from the station from which the train had originally started, in addition to the penalties provided by the Act in case of intentional fraud. But that bye-law had been, though with several modifications, minimising the severity of the English bye-law, adopted in Section 113 of the Indian Railway Act. When, therefore, this statute had adopted the principle of not only repayment of a single fare in case of loss of ticket but of payment from the station from which the train originally started, if there was any doubt from which station the passenger had really started or from the station where the tickets had been last examined, the bye-law in question could not be said to be invalid and unjustifiable. The principle adopted in Section 113 in case of loss of single tickets, was, the Court thought, equally applicable to season tickets, and their Honors could not hold that 10th condition relied on by the defendant company was repugnant to the statute. If it was not repugnant to the statute it could not be held unreasonable. They thought, therefore, the rule granted to the plaintiff must be discharged.

THE FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Col. Rowlandson writes to a contemporary:—I send you an extract from a letter received from my son in the 38th Dogras. He writes on the 11th instant:—"The day before yesterday I had just come in from a sketch of some country close by, when I heard a shot outside and a confused running about, and on inquiring was told that the 'Adjutant Sahib' had been killed. I went out at once, and found them bringing Waller in, in a faint and then followed two Pathans being dragged in by the hair, with every man within reach kicking them and hammering them with stick and stones. Young and I got the sepoys off the Pathans, and had them put in the stocks in the quarter-guard. Then I heard that Stainforth and a lady were out playing golf, these two black-guards who had been hanging round for three days were coming up to bag Stainforth; at this time Langhorne, Waller Browne and Young came out going to the Sticky court. Young saw a Pathan get a pistol out from his clothes and sided up towards Langhorne, so he shouted, and Langhorne went for the man. The man fired and hit Langhorne in the right cheek, the bullet going down and lodging in the neck. Langhorne succeeded in collaring him and pulling him down, when the man stabbed him in the thigh. Waller then rushed up and got the man's wrist, but brute made a jab at Waller's stomach, and Waller only saved himself by taking the knife in his left arm. Young then saw another Pathan running up with a pistol but luckily the pistol missed fire and Young closed with him. They then got out a knife but Young got his wrist and escaped with a scratch on his nose. Browne and Young then got them down and some men who were playing hockey rushed up and smashed the Pathans on the head with hockey sticks. Waller is quite well except for his arm in a sling. Langhorne's gone to Bannu to get the bullet extracted, but otherwise is quite fit. One Pathan died of his injuries that night, and the other was hanged at noon to-day. The man who died was a Mullah and had worked up the other to the deed. The troops went out at five, burnt the culprits' houses and carried off every weapon in the village and brought in all the men to see the ghazi hanged.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE IN THE RED SEA.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN LOST.

MESSRS. CARSON & Co., Colombo, local agents of the Nippon Yusen Line of Japanese steamers, received telegraphic information on April 16th from Perim, that Captain Thompson, master of the steamer Kawachi Maru, outward bound, and due to arrive at Colombo on the 22nd instant, was found missing on the morning of the 12th instant, the vessel being then in the Red Sea. Captain Thompson was well-known in the East, having joined the Nippon Yusen Line about five years ago previous to which he was in the Holt Line, the steamers of which call at Colombo regularly.

THEFTS FROM THE COLLECTION PLATE.

As a warning to religious people in the Metropolis and elsewhere who use an open plate for the collection of the offertory, the authorities at Dr. Clifford's church, Westbourne Park, tell the following story:—For several months a benevolent-looking old gentleman, nearly seventy years of age, has been noticed attending the church. Apparently he was slightly deaf, for he used to place his right hand to his ear to catch every word of the discourse. Up to three Sundays since nothing strange was observed about his manner. But at this time one of Dr. Clifford's friends noticed the old gentleman place one of his hands in a coat pocket and presently it appeared with the finger-tips smeared with a sticky substance. More than surprised, he watched for the sequel.

When the plate came round the man artfully curled his fingers under his hand, but nevertheless a shilling was detected sticking to one of his fingers. The gentleman who had been watching immediately gave warning to the office bearers, but the thief escaped in the crowd. He was, however, caught the following Sunday, and confessed that he had been adopting this nefarious plan for several months. His luck varied. On some occasions he got half a sovereign, at others not so much. In all it is calculated he made a nice little sum.

THE GORAKHPORE TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF MR. WAITE.

Mr. Waite, who was alleged to have murdered his cousin, Mr. G. Holdsworth, aged 27, son of Major Holdsworth, owner of Lehra Estate, by shooting him with a revolver at Gorakhpore on the 15th instant, died at Gorakhpore Hospital on the 17th from the injuries he inflicted by shooting himself in the head after he had wounded his cousin, who died two hours afterwards in great agony.

THE INDIAN SALT TAX.

The Chester correspondent of the "Times" writes—From the point of view of salt manufacturers the Indian Budget is by far the most satisfactory of recent years. It provides for a reduction during 1903-4 of the salt tax at a cost of £1,113,300. In the natural order of things this must mean a great consumption of salt in India. When it is remembered that the salt tax has often reached ten times the value of the salt as delivered in port, the true position of the industry and England's relation to the Indian natives will be understood.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk rise at Karachi, Bhuj and Jamnagar, a brisk fall at Lahore and Sirsa, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Jamnagar, Bhuj, Ratnagiri and Poona.

Temperature is about normal in almost all districts. The maximum varied from 109° at Cuddapah to 83° at Veraval, and the minimum from 64° at Poona to 84° at Cuddapah.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Indore, Bombay and Calicut. Humidity changes are very irregular.

Rain.—Over an inch fell at Colombo and a few drops at Bangalore and Jask.

Weather continues fine generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

"ARMORL" WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

For some considerable time past now, as our readers are aware the Orling-Armstrong system of wireless telegraphy has been before the public as a system not less remarkable in itsway than the better-known one of Marconi, and on April 2nd further demonstrations of itspossibilities were made in the presence of a number of Pressmen and others at the Alexandra Palace.

Electricians explain that there are three distinct methods of wireless telegraphy at present known to science—namely (1) that based on conduction, (2) that based on induction, and (3) that which depends on the radiation of the electro-magnetic waves (or Hertzian waves) through space—the last-named being that which Marconi has developed. The Orling-Armstrong system is based on conduction—that principle, to wit, by which heat travels through a piece of metal held over a flame, and communicates itself to the hand which holds it. The idea of such a system is not a new one. The phenomenon of electrical conduction underlies, indeed, the system of telegraphing by wires, and as long ago as 1842 was thought of as a possible means whereby telegraphy without wires might be accomplished.

The Orling-and-Armstrong system differs however from all previous methods of using earth currents in certain important respects—namely, by employing a peculiar combination of high potential discharges and low tension currents, whereby its possibilities as a practicable system adapted to ordinary commercial uses appear to have been indefinitely increased. Whereas under the Marconi system the currents go through the air in that of Messrs. Armstrong and Orling they pass through the earth no masts or similar structures being required at all. Thus an installation for telegraphing or telephoning—for you can do the one or the other with equal ease—is extremely simple.

The instruments are all portable, and a wireless telegraph office can be fitted up at a moment's notice. Any station is adapted for "transmitting as well as "receiving. All that is necessary is to place the apparatus on a table, carry the two wires for the earth connexions a few yards away, stick the spikes at the further end of each wire firmly into the ground, and set to work.

One of the most remarkable of the demonstrations was that showing how the "Armorl" system can be applied to the explosion of military mines. Formerly there was a difficulty in this respect. Given several mines there was danger of the wrong one, or of several instead of one, being exploded. By the system of syntonisation which has now been perfected it was shown how either of two mines (or for that matter any number) could be exploded at will without the others being affected at all.

A wireless telephone was also shown in perfect working order—the person at the other end being several hundred yards distant the other side of the railway line, with houses, &c., in between, and yet being heard with perfect distinctness. The general adoption of such a system would of course obviate the use of any wires whatever, either underground or overhead. At present, however, the "Armorl" telephone is only being used for short distance purposes—communication from house to stables from residence to office and so on.

But the uses to which the system in general can eventually be put are innumerable. Railway signalling, ship-and shore and ship-and-ship communication, field telegraphy, exploding mines, steering torpedoes—these are a few of the many other purposes to which it is adapted No one who witnessed the experiments, says the "Westminster", can doubt indeed, that it has a great future.

MOTOR 'BUSES FOR LONDON.

EXPERIMENTS BY THE L. G. O. COMPANY

One motor Omnibus for the London General Omnibus Company has been shipped from America. The makers have been giving it a trial run in New York, and the "Telegraph's correspondent says that as the huge vehicle, bearing the words "London General Omnibus Company" made a tour of the crowded streets it attracted universal attention.

No 'bus like it was ever before seen in New York. It looks just like the ordinary London 'bus minus the horses. It weighs six tons, and can develop forty-five horse-power. There is room for twelve passengers inside and for twenty more on the top. It has a queer little spiral stairway running up the rear to the roof where benches are placed. It lights and heats itself. It has been packed and shipped to London. It is stated, from America that nine others have been ordered to follow as soon as they can be put together, but if this is so they have been ordered for somebody other than the London General Omnibus Company. "Some tall stories come from America," the Secretary of the Company said to a Westminster representative. "When we first refused to adopt an American motor-bus, the makers threatened to take the matter in hand themselves, and to put a thousand on the London streets within a month. And yet this single 'bus that we ordered so far back as last June, has only just been completed."

The firm who have made the 'buses is the Fischer Motor Vehicle Company, of Hoboken. These ordered for London were built according to specifications furnished by the London General Omnibus Company.

The 'bus is geared to twelve miles an hour, and can run for an indefinite period. It generates its own motive power, the electric dynamo being driven by a hydro-carbon motor, and the power is transmitted by motors geared to the rear wheels. It is under a system of electrical control, which is most sensitive and susceptible of easy manipulation.

The new 'bus is not to be regarded as one of an adopted type; it is merely one of several varieties with which experiments are to be made. Omnibuses are be-spoken from four other firms, and negotiations are in progress with a fifth. Two petrol omnibuses, with 20-horse-power engines and carrying thirty passengers, are expected to be delivered at the end of May, and one of this pattern has been tried with satisfactory results. The company is also experimenting with a motor tractor, which is fitted to replace the present fore-carriage of the omnibus. If this should prove successful it would be a considerable economy, as it would obviate the necessity of discarding altogether the present omnibuses, which cost £240 to build, and of which the company possesses over 1,600. As the 'buses are delivered they practically tested in the London streets; but it has not yet been decided, where or when these trials shall take place.

NEW LIGHT FOR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SINCE Lord Rayleigh gave the scientific imprimatur to the new Hewitt mercury vapour lamp, introduced into England by the Westinghouse Company a few weeks ago, the medical profession has taken a keen interest in its possible potency as a curative agent. It is not improbable that as a germicide to certain skin diseases the new light may have properties similar to those of the Finsen rays, but whether it possesses them or not has yet to be determined. So far, the Westminster Hospital is the only institution with a specimen of the lamp installed in its electrical department, but even here an opportunity for scientifically testing the light has not presented itself. What is needed is a "virgin" case—i.e., a lupus or cancer patient who has not already been treated by "X" or Finsen rays—and as yet such a case for initial operation has not been forthcoming.

Whatever may be the final conclusion as to its curative virtues, the new light is sufficiently marvellous. It is almost destitute of red rays; on the other hand, in ultra violet rays it is intense. It is here, pending experiment, that some doubt arises in the medical mind. In its present from the lamp is a long, red like tube, with a bulb at its lower end, all of glass. In the bulb is a bath of mercury, and the light is derived from the gas or vapour of the mercury, which by the passage of an electric current is raised to a high state of incandescence. But as the resultant ultra-violet rays will not penetrate through glass, and as many skin diseases are more than superficial, it is a question whether the light will have a therapeutic value until in some form a lens of rock crystal can be introduced so enabling the rays to be emitted, they may then penetrate beneath the surface skin of the patient with possibly marvellous effect. Some things, at least, are already proved. Dr. W. S. Mayou, of the Royal Eye Hospital, has discovered the merits of the light in optical examinations, as when it is used there are no red reflections from the back of the retina. For photographic work it appears to be the perfect light; and for lighting tunels and subways it seems to have an incalculable value, inasmuch as it will burn for 2,000 hours without needing attention.

It is expected that in May it will be possible to supply the lamp to the hospitals, and experiments will then be made to ascertain its therapeutic value.

During the first act of "L'Autre Danger" at the Theatre Francais on March 28, M. Gustave Salavy, a playwright, aged sixty, who was among the audience, shot himself in the head with a revolver. The wounded man was quickly carried out, and taken to the hospital. It is stated that his condition is one of grave peril. A paper was found upon him stating that as he had not been able to have one of his plays produced at the "House of Moliere" he had decided to kill himself,

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A short time ago we referred to Deputy Police Commissioner Piper's praise of the London policemen and his comparison of our Bobbies with the force in New York. Mr. Piper has been taken to task by the New York American, who advises him: Don't slur your own men, captain and concludes: There is nothing the matter with the rank and file of the New York police force—the trouble lies with the men higher up—the men who occupy deputy commissionerships among the rest. It has come to be the fashion to criticise the New York policeman, but that criticism never came with worse grace than from the lips of the former army officer, who was snatched from his job in the Street Cleaning Department to carry on the military regime that has been inflicted on the palice force. If the Deputy Commissioner weree a more competent captain he would perhaps not complain of the privates.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., accompanied by his son, has laid a beautiful floral cross upon the grave of Sir Hector Macdonald. As he knelt down to place the wreath he gently patted the top of the grave with his hand as if to give dumb expression to some such words as Alas, poor brave Hector! Attached to the cross was a card with the following:—

From Thomas Shaw, M.P.
Better than martial woe and the pageant of civic sorrow,
Better than praise of to-day or the statue we build to-morrow
Better than honour and glory of history's iron pen,
Is the thought of duty done and the love of his fellow-men.

Mr. Shaw's eyes were filled with tears, and as he raised his hat and walked away he appeared to be deeply moved.

Owing to the large number of players at Biarritz some difficulty has been experienced in arranging satisfactorily the other of precedence. Hitherto each player has been expected on arrival to put a ball into a trough, and its order there has determined the order of starting. The French caddy turned up early, put his master's ball in, and the owner was able to start without delay. This became a nuisance, and so there waserected a gandily painted flat board with apertures for thirty balls, and numbered in two rows from 1 to 30. At the bottom of the board in boldly painted letters was the following:

CADIES ARES FORBIDEM
TA PLACE BALLS NERE.

The club, it may be added, is managed by a captain, who shall be nameless—though n

PURELY PERSONAL.

WHENEVER I read about Royalties, I thank my stars that nobody I know had to undergo the hardships of their fate, says "M. A. P." This feeling is confirmed by what I find in this month's number of "The World's Work"—a very good number it is, too—about the present King of Italy. For there are few people whose training has been so severe; indeed, I wonder that the poor fellow did not perish under it. He was very delicate when he was young, so delicate that he was not able to walk upstairs, and had always to be carried. One can imagine the consternation with which his parents surveyed this weakling, and thought that he was to be the heir to all the awful responsibilities, trials, and perils of the Italian throne—the throne which ultimately was covered with the blood of one of the bravest and kindest-hearted of sovereigns. The great Napoleon used often to look at the face of the little child which in his middle age he had brought into the world, and, as he saw his own ruin slowly approaching, used to sigh as he looked at the tender little thing, asleep and all unconscious, and mutter "Poor child, poor child." It was thus doubtless the late King Humbert and his wife must have often felt when they looked at this poor weakling who was destined to inherit their name and their cares.

However, these anticipations of evil were defeated by adopting heroic remedies; the young Prince was brought up in accordance with what Italians call the "English system," though I do not think that many children are brought up among us in the way described, for here is what was done: "The little Prince was put under a military tutor, Colonel Osio, slept in a cold room, took a cold plunge-bath every morning whether ill or well (and it was usually the former); had his breakfast by gaslight at seven, if there was time, but if he was late he went without; began lessons at half-past seven, being made to devote himself to those he particularly disliked, and was afterwards sent for a ride rain or shine. Often and often he returned to the palace soaked through, but no matter how violent the subsequent cold might be, the daily programme was not relaxed.

And in the same spirit everything was done by this stern tutor to destroy any of the false pride of station. Here, for instance, was how Colonel Osio treated the autograph fiend when he persecuted his pubil. A well-known public man had applied to the young Prince for his signature: The Prince, without a trace of self-conceit, sat down to comply, when his tutor said: What rubbish! He wants the autograph of a schoolboy who does not yet write decently. It is impossible, he must be crazy!' and the signature was not written. Here is another story—which shows how, now and then, the young lad was stirred to revolt: The Prince had made a remark which his tutor chose to consider stupid, so he looked at him and said: Among donkeys there is no pedigree. If I were king you should wear a fool cap. If II were king, was the answer, you should be a Knight of the Order of Politeness" The sequel of the story is agreeable. Colonel Osio had one joint in his strong armour: he was supposed to have a strong desire for a title The Prince becoming King has forgotten his wrongs, real and fancied and Colonel Osio is now Count Osio.

The effects of all this stern discipline have been good—though they might well have been bad; for the King is to-day a strong, resolute, and, at the same time, modest man; and he is able to take care of himself. His father was kind, considerate, the bravest of the brave; but he was indolent and easy-going; and was but a zero in the government of his country; especially when he found himself in the hands of a strong man like Crispi. But no man is master of the present King; he is, as the Italians themselves say, master where his father was a cipher.

More than once he has expressed himself with frankness, and has acted with a courage which had taken people's breath away. When he succeeded to the throne, the first thing expected of him, of course, was that the hideous look into the depths, which was given by the assassination of his father, would make him tremble, and resort to all the methods of panic-stricken coercion which such catastrophes invite on the part of rulers. The young King did nothing of the kind. He sent for the most advanced among the Statesmen of his kingdom, made no change in the laws, and went on just as if nothing had happened. It was proof that he who had dared to face and cow the omnipotent Crispi while he was still but a Prince, would be able to face any other Minister that came along. Even his mother once or twice had to endure some sternness on his part when her strong religious views and his statecraft came into collision. The mother, for instance, wanted to have the body of her martyred husband buried in Turin, the reason she assigned being that there all the other members of the race had been buried, and that her husband ought to lie among his kin.

There was, as she knew, one exception to this rule. The body of Victor Emmanuel, the founder of the present United Italy, had been laid to rest in the Pantheon—that is to say, in Rome—that beautiful prize which he had won from the Papacy, and which the Papacy still hopes to win back. It was her desire not to offend the Church which inspired the wish of the Queen. But her son insisted that his father should be buried in the same tomb in the same city. Here is an account of the painful but instructive scene which was enacted between parent and child on the evening of one of the dark and terrible days that followed the assassination of King Humbert: "Queen Margherita was in her boudoir at Monza, with the Duke of Aosta, heir to the throne, while Victor Emmanuel III. has no son, when the King, pale and tired, entered the room. Well! that is arranged, he exclaimed, my father will have a fitting burial in the Pantheon! Victor! cried his mother, I see you want to break my heart. You offend my religion as well as my affections. I am sorry, mother, he said gently, and then added sternly: The religion which is offended at a martyr being buried in hiss own capital, and lying beside his own father, needs radical changes; and needless to say he had his own way, as he always does."

The love of exercise is one of the distinguishing peculiarities of this young sovereign. Indeed, in his way, he is very like that other great ruler of our times—the President of the United States. The King is a great man on horseback, but he also delights in a motor, and all kinds of funny stories are told of the way in which he has come in conflict with scorchers—he is a bit of a scorcher himself. He is also, I fancy, a pupil of the Sandow system, for before he settles down to work, and before he takes the small cup of coffee and the fresh roll, light as a feather, which is his first breakfast, he has a go at the dumb-bells or at the clubs. He rises every morning at half-past six, and he begins the day with a cold bath, winter as well as summer. He insists on reading all the papers submitted to him by his Ministers—unlike his poor father, who took everything on trust. Thus it is that some of them consider him a troublesome and meddlesome bore; while others—the more democratic and liberal-minded—are said to have shed tears when they heard him make his first speech, the speech in which he announced that his faith was not in coercive laws but in liberty.

He has only two tyrants—one is his little daughter, Yolande, a very attractive little thing with high spirits, eager emotions, and quite a temper of her own. She is the delight of her father, and he spends hours with her daily. The other person who controls him is his beautiful wife. And now comes the funny fact with which I conclude the sketch of this remarkable ruler. This man of strong will, of inexhaustible energies, who is master of all the ministers and work of his kingdom, who is an athlete and a soldier, is just a little bit of a man. Probably no monarch in Europe is so small—he is just five feet three high. His Queen—a daughter of the mountains of Montenegro and a race of giants—towers above him, beautiful, graceful, and sweet. And, to spare his feelings when they were before the marriage altar, she knelt on a cushion while he stood up, and then they were just of a height. These little men are often very big in courage and resolution. We have a great example of that in the Army of to-day. Victor Emmanuel is the Bobs of Italy.

I suppose I am expected to write something with regard to the personal aspect of the great new Irish movement in the House of Commons, says G P. There is only one man to be written about; for there was only one man who really did anything; that, of course, was Mr. George Wyndham. It is the universal verdict that his speech in introducing his bill was one of the finest things ever done in the House of Commons. It was not that the speech had many purple passages of eloquence; indeed, Mr. Wyndham constantly held himself in; and it was perhaps the most artistic thing in a very fine artistic performance that he was content to express some of his strongest views in just a single sentence. But all the sentences of that kind were so worded that every syllable told.

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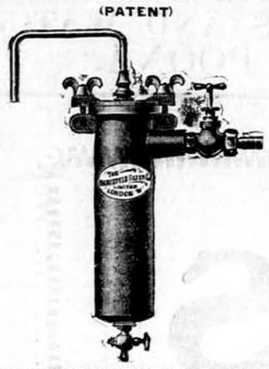

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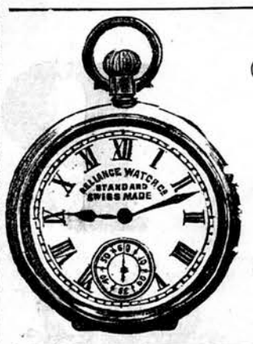

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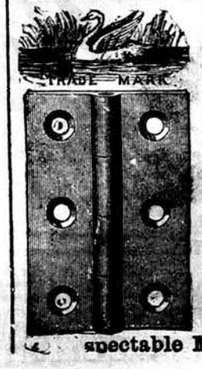

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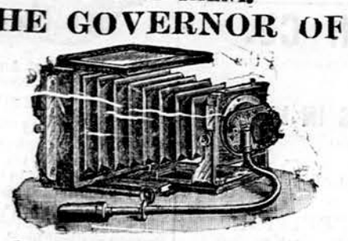

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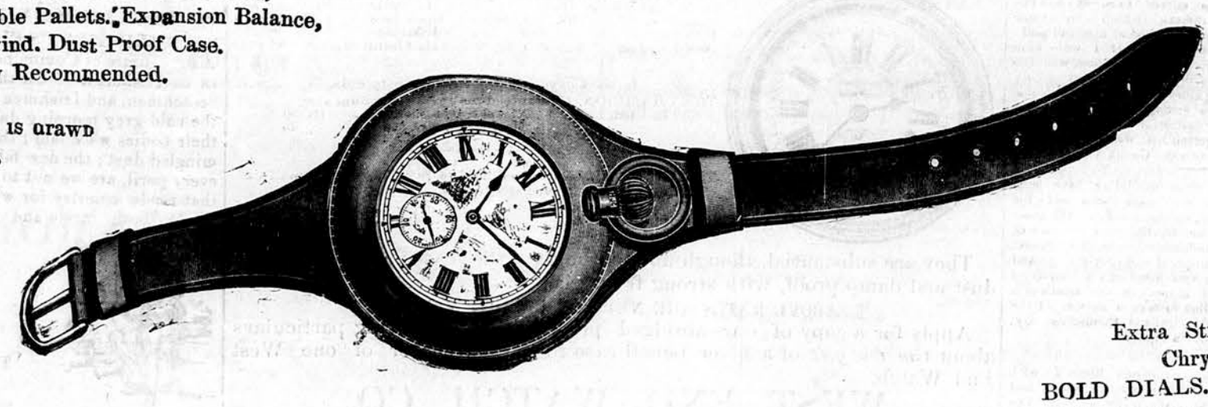

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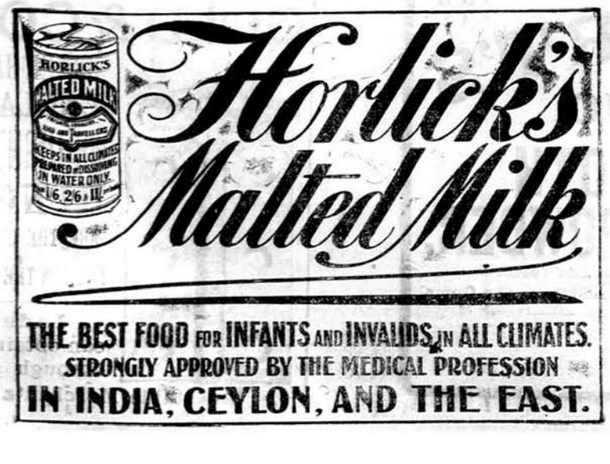

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